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—See Inside

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HIGH ON THE SEA

"PATETI"—THE PARSI NEW YEAR

No community in India is so thoroughly inbued with Western influence as the Parsis, and though in many ways intensely go-ahead, in their homes they cling to their complex, age-old customs, and to the religion of Zoroaster, their Prophet, with all its rituals.

Even the smartest lady, with her toe-nails painted to match her bright sari, and versed in the arts of lip-stick and eye-brow pencil, has these religious sentiments deeply engrained in her, and follows them strictly and sincerely.

The Shenshahi sect of the Parsis throughout India will celebrate their New Year, Yazdezard 1311, on Friday, September 5th. The accompanying pictures show some of the aspects of celebrating the New Year.

Right:—

PRAYERS TO HOLI FIRE.
A little girl doing her bit, by offering prayers to Ahura Mazda (God) through the Holy fire, and evoking His blessings for a Prosperous New Year.

GARLANDING THE PROPHET.
A Parsi lady putting a garland around the picture of Zoroaster, the Prophet, on the New Year Day, a common sight in many Parsi families.

SANDALWOOD FOR THE HOLY FIRE.
Quantities of sandalwood and incense are offered to the holy fire, by the devotees visiting the Fire Temple on the New Year day. Picture shows some of the devotees buying sandalwood.

VISITS TO FIRE TEMPLES.
All the Fire Temples and Agiaries are thronged from an early hour, the resplendent costumes of the women contrasting with the plain ceremonial white worn by the men.

HARBINGER OF GOOD LUCK.
The Women of the house rise early on the New Year Day, and make elaborate designs of powdered chalk on the verandahs and thresholds to brighten the way for good luck to come in.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 31, 1941

'GLAMOUR GIRL'

You Admire The Stenographer's Streamlined Figure; But She Has To Slave Seven Hours A Day To Maintain It

By THOMAS COUTINHO

Looking chic and smartly attired in cheap but pretty frocks, their goodlooking faces dabbed with a liberal coating of perfumed powder, lipstick and rouge, the typist girls who romp about the city's sidewalks on every day are the cynosure of all eyes.

To the unemployed male stenographer who beholds their devil-may-care gait they are a constant source of irksomeness. They incite in him a deep feeling of jealousy almost bordering on hatred.

There are well over a thousand of them in our metropolitan offices; some compute the figure to be as high as three to four thousand. Hardly one of them is above the age of thirty.

Hard Life

Bombay's office girls are mostly drawn from the Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian communities. There are a few European girls, mostly daughters of senior shop assistants. Very few Parsi girls are found in the profession. Of late, however, the educated Hindu girl has begun to cast covetous glances at this seemingly lucrative profession and there are a good many of them to be found in type-writing institutions taking up a course with an eye on a prospective job.

It is commonly believed that the typist girl is more useful for moonlight picnics and other fun and frolic than behind the type-writer. But the fact is that this type of girl is rare. Behind the glamour, not free from suspicion, that surrounds these girls, there is a story of hard life and competition.

With the help of a matronly ex-typist friend of mine, who voluntteered to chaperon me, I talked to several of these girls from the city offices. They seemed to be extremely titillated at the idea of being interviewed by a reporter. It amused them vastly that anybody should be asking all sorts of questions about the class from which they come, what they earn, how they live, what their qualifications are, what their pastimes and what their likes and dislikes.

But my friend put them soon at ease and over hot cups of tea and cakes, the girls gave me lots of information interspersed with giggling and laughter, information from which I can now build up a general picture of the life of these girls.

"Gotta Be Chic"!

What are the qualifications required of a girl typist? She should have a sound knowledge of English, be strong in spelling and possess a speed of at least 80 words in shorthand and a minimum speed of thirty-five per minute in type-writing. This is not all.

She must be good-looking and be in a position to wear attractive clothes while attending office, for her primary function, apart from her routine office work, is to provide the office with a sort of an adornment. She has two distinct values for the employer, which her male rival lacks. She is usually a neat worker and serves to embellish the office.

The Anglo-Indian girls in the profession generally study upto the Senior Cambridge. Only a few of them have passed the Senior Cambridge. The rest of the Anglo-Indian girls are either those who have failed the Junior Cambridge or studied upto 6th, 7th or 8th standard. No girl who has not studied up to the 6th standard at least, can aspire to be a stenographer, as very few bosses accept a standard lower than that.

The Indian Christian girls who take up this profession either join after matriculating or after leaving school in the pre-matric class. They belong generally to middle class Goan, East Indian and Mangalorean families.

Why Service?

Contrary to popular belief I was surprised to find that nine out of ten girls had taken up jobs purely due to economic condition of the family. Only one high-spirited lass told me that she liked to work just because she wanted to be independent of her parents or other supporters. But I gathered that this was a rare type. In most cases girls are given training for a secretarial post as the only hope of their parents rests on them, there being no other members in the family to earn enough to support it.

The standard of salaries differs. Some girls, especially the European lady stenographers, draw handsome salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250! The Senior Cambridge passed Anglo-Indian girl gets a start of a hundred rupees, in most cases. Other Anglo-Indian girls are started on Rs. 80/- but very few accept a start of less than sixty rupees. The non-Anglo Indian typist or office girl is given a start ranging from Rs. 45/- to Rs. 60/-. In very rare cases is a start below Rs. 45/- accepted and if it is, it is chiefly due to the applicant's domestic difficulties which the unscrupulous employer exploits.

Ten Rupees For Make-Up

How much does an office girl spend on herself out of her pay? As she has to look her best if she wants to keep her job, she has to spend nearly ten rupees on her make-up and toilet alone. She has to be up-to-date in her dress and discard her old frocks with changing fashions and buy the ones in vogue. This and the pictures, her novels, magazines, busfare and other sundries cost her another twenty rupees.

The girl with a sixty-rupees income cannot help but spend half her earnings on her personal requirements.

The girl with a higher pay, of course, spends much more and the contrary is the case with the girl who gets a pittance of less than fifty rupees. The balance goes to the home fund, and in cases where it is not necessary to supplement the domestic budget, the girls save the money.

Her Evening Out

The incessant clatter of the type-writer from morn till eve can easily be a soul-killer and Bombay's Miss Stenographer has, unfortunately, a soul. Day dawns and ends without a change in her routine and the office slogan seems to be—"Once a typist, always a typist". But there is a silver streak gleaming out of the dark horizon that keeps the typist girl lively during the six days of monotony. It is the prospect of a care-free holiday, which in her case ushers itself in with a visit to the talkies with her boy friend.

The world looks strange on Saturday morning. It is no more a place peopled with dull bosses who take a delight in reeling off the same long letters beginning with the endearing "Dear Sir" and ending with the prosaic "Yours Truly". Time flies. Before she has opened the office type-writer in the morning, Miss Stenographer is already preparing to lock it up. She is thinking of the "Saturday best" gown and her boy friend, a handsome young fellow—handsome either as his God made him or as his tailor!

At the bend of the road, near one of Bombay's air-conditioned cinemas, there is someone waiting with a flushed look. It is a perfumed powdered girl. Thanks to cheap cosmetics, she is no more a bored steno'. Until the powder and the rouge stay, and the holiday mood does not vanish, she will remain Bombay's streamlined glamour girl.

Her Favourite Authors

Her lips part into a pleasant smile as the boy friend dawns on the horizon. They greet each other with a snappy "Hello, darling" and exchange a few statistics concerning their purse. No one is selfish. If he has the money, he spends for both. Otherwise, she is game enough to budget even a treat for him after the pictures.

Picture-going is not their only recreation. Some of them are voracious readers. Very few read newspapers or have a taste for classical literature. Most girls are crazy about American True Story Magazines and real life romances, film fun and six-anna thrillers. They have a fascination for Sexton Blake and Edgar Wallace. Shakespeare and Bacon, Browning and Meredith are considered to be too antique. Some of the girls who like hot stuff had read bits of Byron and I came across one, who had even gone to D. H. Lawrence, in search of the same pornographic and erotic sensations.

Among the modern authors P. G. Wodehouse is widely read for his humour and there is hardly a

(Continued on page 29)

Here is the low-down on Bombay's glamour girls, the inside story of their life. .....

Typist girls are born at 18 and die at 30, as a French philosopher wants all women to do!

They spend half of their salaries on their figures and frocks: A svelte figure and a chic frock being half the qualification for landing a job.

They are honest, they are hard-working and they resent if their bosses are fresh with them.

But they are only too feminine ... What they really aspire for is not a fat salary but a comfy home! — They are all waiting for their Prince Charming .....

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The World's Nightmare

HITLER, DELIRIOUSLY DREAMING OF POWER AND MORE POWER, IS BOUND ULTIMATELY TO FAIL AGAINST THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF MAN

By DR. PERCIVAL SPEAR

"Even as a boy", said Hitler in "Mein Kampf, "I was no pacifist, and all educational efforts in this direction were futile." It was not the love of adventure, or the desire to be great and famous, it was not even the patriotism which says, "My country first, my country right or wrong", which spurred him on. These things are healthy in essence, though they may run to extremes. No, it was the desire for revenge for the frustration and failure of his youth, the pathological urge of a thwarted introvert to get his own back on an unappreciative world. Alexander the Great wanted to conquer the world to spread Greek civilization, and his tears on the Beas were tears of disappointment for the world's loss. Napoleon wanted to conquer Europe in order to set it tidily in order and go one better on Alexander. Alexander's cosmos was the Greek world of art and culture, light and learning; Napoleon's the engineer's world of order and symmetry; Hitler's world is the frustrate's dream of hailing hordes and concentration camps. In Alexander's train followed philosophers and artists—Aristotle was his tutor; in Napoleon's train came administrators and lawyers—the code Napoleon is the basis of European law today; at Hitler's heels swagger S. S. men and the Gestapo.

It is sometimes thought that the blood-lust of Hitler's maturity is only the normal reaction from his early sufferings. But Hitler is not the only great man to spring from humble origins or the only one to suffer deeply in youth. Napoleon himself was an unpopular and at first unsuccessful youth. David Lloyd George, the orphan ward of a cobbler, who battled with vested interests from his youth up, did not sadistically turn upon his opponents. Abraham Lincoln, the farm labourer's son, Ramsay MacDonald, the labourer's son, Hyder Ali and G. K. Gokhale, Mr. Gandhi's first political guru, all worked themselves up from the bottom rung of the ladder. But they were not eaten with ambition or hardened against pity. It is characteristic of Hitler that the more power and success he has achieved, the more relentless and vindictive he has become. Partly differences were marked only by dismissals; his accession to power was celebrated by the Blood Bath and the murder of Schliecher and Strasser; the seizure of Austria by the torture of Schuschnigg; his mastery of Europe by the Polish horrors. Without humour and without pity, in Hitler the devil of revenge has driven out the spirit of generosity. His art is to stir the depths of human nature, but he can never touch its heights.

His Dream Of Power

The first element of Hitler's dream is power; power, not for a purpose, but as an end in itself. Power for more power. So power over the party develops into power over the state, power over the state into power over Europe, power over Europe into power over the world. Alexander wept when there were no more worlds to conquer; Hitler would weep if there were no more people to oppress, or Jews to torture. "All power corrupts" said Lord Acton, "and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

The second element in Hitler's dream is an unlimited belief in force. Force can overcome his internal enemies, and so there is the S.A. man and the concentration camp; force can conquer the world, and so there is the Army and Luftwaffe. The aerial bombardment of open towns is Hitler's way of persuading foreign peoples. Warsaw, Rotterdam and Belgrade mark the peak of Nazi thoroughness, and the depth of Nazi failure. The generosity of an Akbar in reconciling the Rajputs, or of a Bismarck in dealing with the Austrians is impossible to Hitler, because he fancies that all kindness is a form of weakness, and that everything can be achieved by force. So whether a nation fought to the last like Poland or Yugoslavia, or gave up halfway like France, or never struggled at all, like Denmark, their fate is the same. First the Quisling, then more and more pressure until even fifth columnists are driven into patriotism.

Alexander wept when there were no more worlds to conquer. Hitler would weep, if there were no more people to oppress.

Race Hatred

The third element of Hitler's dream is his belief in race. It is the most fantastic of all his ideas, and it is the one he clings to most passionately. "Civilisation and culture are unthinkable without the Aryans", he wrote, "their destruction would mean the return of barbarism." Curiously enough, the purest of the Nordic races, the Norwegians and Danes, are some of those least responsive to Hitlerism, while one branch of them, the Icelanders, have called on the degenerate Americans with their Jew-tainted President, to protect them. On the negative side there is a progressive contempt for all nations but his own. Europeans who fail to respond are Jew-stained (like Britain); Latin races like the French are corrupted by negro blood. The Japanese fare no better for being allies. "If, starting to-day", he says, "all European influences in Japan were removed, within a few years the well would run dry". Japan would sink back to the lethargy from which it was rescued seventy years ago. On India he is equally clear. "Asiatic mountebanks," is Hitler's name for Indian leaders. Their wishes are absurd. India was one of the oppressed nations of whom he says, "to me as a nationalist who appreciates the worth of the racial basis of humanity, I must recognise the racial inferiority of the so-called 'oppressed Nations.'" Lowest of the low, comes the Jew, not fit to be called a man. "The Jew", said Hitler to Rauschning, "is the anti-man, the creature of another God. He must have come from another root of the human race. The two are as widely separated as man and beast. Not that I would call the Jew a beast. He is much further from the beasts than we Aryans. He is a creature outside nature and alien to nature."

All through Hitler's thoughts runs this idea of domination, of struggle, of one class battening on another. Even in Germany itself there is to be a class of supermen, to whom the rest will be cattle. Their qualities will be the cunning of Goebbels, the cruelty of Himmler, the bull-strength of Goering, the insolence of Ribbentrop, and the delirious emotionalism of Hitler himself.

His Methods Of Terror

Hitler's methods are well known. There is first the party, which wins office by propaganda and seizes power by terror. "By skilful and sustained use of propaganda the people can be made to see even Heaven as Hell. In the big lie there is always a certain force of credibility. People more readily fall victims to the big than the small lie," he wrote. Power, once seized, is consolidated by terror. Will this horrify the masses? No, for they love sensation. "Why babble about brutality and be indignant about tortures? The masses want that. They need something which will give them a thrill of horror." Will the world conscience be shocked? It has no meaning for Hitler who denounced to Rauschning the "dirty and degrading self-mortification of a chimera called conscience and morality." This has also been proved in practice from the first Jew baitings to the Reichstag fire trial and the great pogrom after Munich, the concentration camps and the blood bath of 1934. Terror, beginning with Germany and working outwards, is without stint and limit in kind or degree.

When Hitler proceeded from the conquest of Germany to the assault on the world he employed a new and the authentic secret weapon, the Fifth Column. Foreign German residents herded into Nazi organisations, spies and traitors in spite of themselves, local Quislings and Adullamites, he who had and feared to lose, he who had not, and hoped to gain, all were woven together in a diabolical skein of hate and fear.

In all these methods can be discerned the two great principles of Nazi action. They are the exploitation of differences and the weaknesses of human nature, wherever they can be found, jealousies, fears, rivalries, suppressed resentments, and concealed ambitions. To all these the appeal is "why help your enemies by resisting us", and 'sotto voce', "support us and you can get your own back and pay off all your scores!" Unspoken is the grim rider to this syren

(Continued On Page 30)

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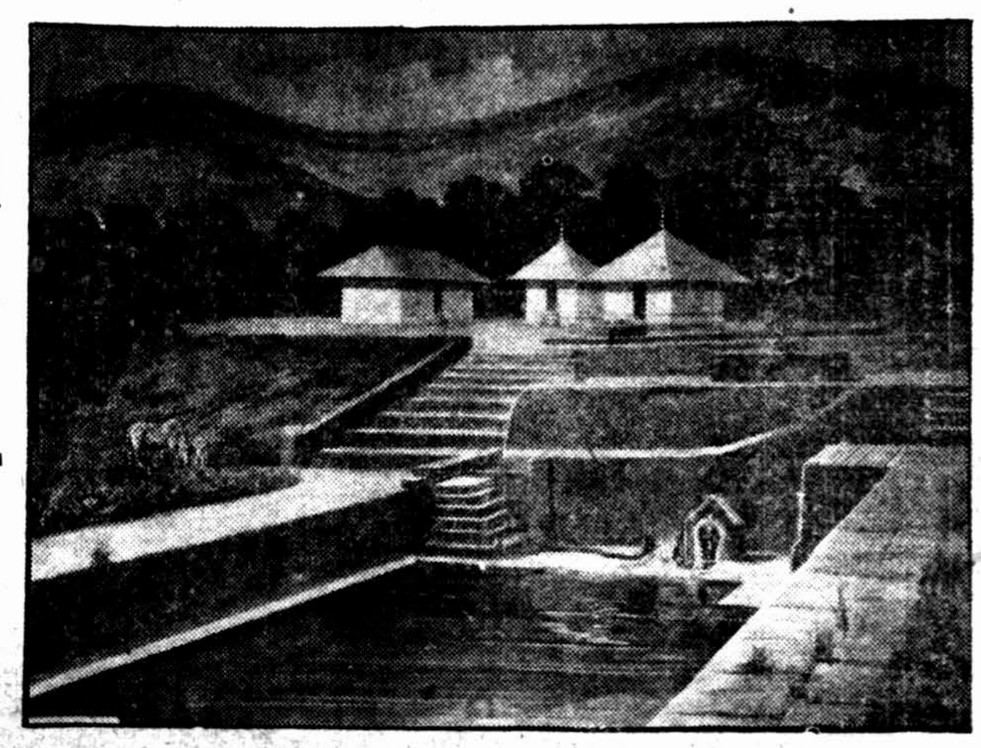
The Miracle Of Talakaveri

Sudden And Mysterious Uprising Of Water In Holy Mountain Pool At Conjunction Of Stars

THE LEGEND OF SOUTH INDIA'S MOST FAMOUS RIVER WHICH IS FAMILY GODDESS OF COORGS

By BIAMSI KONANJGERI



The Sacred Pond at Talakaveri.

Six weeks hence—to be more precise, on the 16th day of October—Talakaveri, the birth-place of the holy Cauvery River—the Ganga of the South—will be thumming with devotional "jais" of thousands of pilgrims, who flock unto that place to have a bath in its sacred waters and to perform the obsequies to their departed relations.

For many in India Talakaveri may sound a strange name and a distant obscure place. Situated on the Brahmagiri Hills of the Western Ghats in the province of Coorg, this small place is held in extreme veneration by the pious Hindus of Southern India. Just on the hill-top, it is said, there are seven small ponds—each as large as the palm of a hand—from one of which the Cauvery has originated. Rushing down through inside the mountain the river falls into pond about fifty feet square at Talakaveri. There is a small "Thirthakundike" (reservoir of holy water) about three feet square and deep, on the fringe of this pond. Starting from this pond the river passes through the "Naga" (a stone structure in the form of a big snake, with open jaws, through which waters of the river shoot out), proceeds sometimes through the open, and in some places underground, for about two miles, and joins the river Kanike at Bhagamandala down at the foot of the hills. Continuing, the Cauvery passes through Harischandra, Balamuri and Kuyya—all centres of pilgrimage. She then flows in a south-easternly direction across the plateau of Mysore and finally pours itself into the Bay of Bengal in the District of Tanjore.

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Literature sent postfree

Family Goddess Of Coorgs

Hindus all over the Karnatak and Southern India cherish feelings of deep veneration towards the river. To the people of Coorg, however, Cauvery is the very foundatin-head of devotion: She is their 'Family Goddess'. It is said in Coorg ballads that a bath in the holy waters of this river will wipe out all their sins, give children to the barren mother, restore eye-sight to the blind, and make the land flow with milk and honey. The common people believe with a religious fervour having no sophistry about it, in the omnipresence and omnipotence of Goddess Cauvery. To them Cauvery is the symbol of self-sacrifice and service. Cauvery has come to this world, according to orthodox belief, to purify humanity from all its sins. They consider it an act of profanation if they do not depute at least two persons from every household to Talakaveri on the Tulasankranthi day, when the sun enters the Zodiacal sign of Libra.

Legendary Origin Of River

Coorg ballads which, it may incidentally be mentioned, abound in interesting mythological episodes of various kinds, sometimes different from accepted Hindu mythological stories and often reflecting local talents and prejudices, depict Mother Cauvery as an 'Avatar' of Parvati, the divine spouse of Shiva. After the historic "Churning of the Ocean" by the Gods and the Demons, Lord Vishnu, at the instance of Narada, had to take the form of "Mohini" or the enchantress to distribute the nectar between the contending parties, who were running at each other's throats on the question as to who should partake of the nectar first. It was then that Parvati asked for a boon of her Lord, which was readily granted. She preferred to take the form of a girl "with a view ultimately to save mankind from its sins," while her Lord was engaged in the arduous task of saving the gods from the demons. She thus became the adopted daughter of Shiva.

According to the legend preserved in what is called the Kaveri Purana—which, perhaps is a part of the Skanda Purana — a Rishi named Kavera was performing intense penances on the peak of the Bhahmagiri Hills in order to invoke the presence of Shiva and beg him for a son. Lord Shiva appeared before the Rishi and told him that his past karmas did not entitle him for a son. However, in order to respect the penances of the Rishi, Shiva presented Kavera with his adopted daughter, Lopamudra, "who would be as great as a son born to you". Kavera accepted the gift with thanks. He renamed Lopamudra as Cauvery.

The famous Rishi Agastya in the course of one of his casual perambulations around the three worlds met, to his great surprise, some of his ancestors, who were condemned to live a life of intolerable hardship. He made anxious enquiries as to the cause of this "atrocious treatment" meted out to them, and was told that they were condemned because they had no male issue. They requested Agastya to marry and beget a son. That was the only way he could serve them, they said, for Hinduism enjoins that if a family has no male issue it is condemned to hard life.

In Quest Of A Spouse

Agastya gave his earnest consideration to this question. He decided to marry and beget a son. He started in quest of a suitable wife. It was, indeed, hard for him to get a wife who could put up with his short stature, short-temper, and idiosyncrasies. After a strenuous search he dropped in at the cottage of Kavera.

Cauvery was now a grown-up and beautiful damsel in her sweet teens. Agastya loved her at first sight. Cauvery, indeed, was a hard nut to crack. She refused to marry anybody. She loathed the very idea of matrimony which would reduce her to the position of a man's chattel. "I am not of this world", she said, "I have come for this world. I am determined to remain a Brahmacharini (spinster) and to serve mankind as I think fit."

Cauvery's stubbornness excited Agastya, who was conscious of his superhuman powers, which could humble down even the mightiest. He was also conscious of the fact that he was dealing with one of the fair sex. He, therefore, begged, implored and entreated Cauvery to become his wife. Cauvery was moved, but she could not change her resolve. However, as a dutiful daughter, she yielded to the wishes of her father and the Rishi. At the same time she reserved to herself the right of breaking away from her husband the moment she suspected that he was unfaithful to her. She also reserved the right to herself of serving humanity in any manner she deemed fit.

Agastya agreed and the wedding was duly celebrated. Three years passed. There was no occasion for Cauvery to suspect Agastya. Unfortunately, one fine morning Agastya got anxious to take a bath in the river Kanike. He, therefore, ordered a close guard around the cottage, instructed his disciples to take absolute care of Cauvery and staved away at Bhagamandla

Cauvery's Conditions

Cauvery took her chance. She determined to identify herself with the river, and realise her dream of serving the world. Agastya's disciples tried to dissuade her, but she persisted. No power on earth could possibly avert the crisis. Cauvery disappeared!

Profound consternation prevailed on the hilltop. Even birds and beasts seemed to be distressed. Agastya was promptly informed of the tragedy. He hurried back but it wa too late. The cottage was empty, and the river was dashing down with deafening roar:

"Treason! treachery!" cried Agastya, whose supernatural powers seemed to be of no use to him. He appealed to the high heavens to restore his wife to him. He followed the river, wailing He promised to convince Cauvery of his innocence. But Cauvery rushed on.

Agastya begged of his wife with folded hands to come back to him. She refused. "There is treason in your reason", she said, "but there is reason in my alleged treason."

Cauvery continued her march. Agastya followed the river to Harischandra, then to Balamuri and from there to Kuyya. His efforts to wean Cauvery back failed. At Kuyya he made a last and desperate attempt to argue with Cauvery. Just then the whispering sound of the leaves of a pipal tree disturbed him. "silence," he thundered, and this pipal tree is silent and curse-ridden even to-day!

The orthodox Hindu believes that Mother Cauvery visits her place of nativity once a year and remains a source of inspiration to the people upto tne Shivaratri day. She visits Talakaveri on the Tulasankranthi day.

The season beginning from this day is acclaimed as the harbinger of material prosperity, especially in Coorg. That is the day when they find the corn-ears shoot out paddy fields and present a most delightful sight. Extensive coffee and orange plantations and forest areas capped in green thick foliage, rivers and rivulets flowing in with crystal clear water, beautiful springs sprinkled here there and almost everywhere,—all these make the stay of the tired pilgrims worth its while.

Mysterious Uprising Of Water

Accurate calculation is made by astute pandits and the exact moment of "Tirthodbhava" (the rising up of the holy water) in the small "kundike" by the side of the pond at Talakaveri, is made available to the public by the temple authorities. Correct to the last second, at the specified time, the water gently rises up, washes the small image on the fringe, slows down and thereafter remains stationary. Thousands of pots of this holy water are taken by the pilgrims, and yet the level of the water remains the same. How this is possible is a problem that has baffled all eye-witnesses of the phenomenon. A heavy downpour of rain at that moment is not unusual.

Pilgrims begin to gather in Bhagamandala two days prior to

(Continued on page 29)

Is This World's Best Single Food Or Bombay's Worst Single Liquid?

A pot-full of milk left on the railway platform unattended. Note the ring of straw kept in the milk to steady it.

By G. S. KALYANPUR

AT a hospitable public tap at some suburban railway station, a member of that slumsy, ill-clad, betel-chewing, noisy fraternity known in Bombay as the "Doodh Bhaya" is busy preparing for his daily round.

It is early morning.

There is really nothing much to worry because even busy Bombay has to rest its tired head for a few hours. But the "Bhaya" takes no chances; he makes himself sure that he is safe from public gaze.

The only crowd at the platform at that early hour consists of others like himself, flat-footed, sleepy milk-vendors, propelling themselves along, as they put

Milk-vendor's shop: The milk boiling in the iron pan is exposed to the dust-laden air of the road-side for hours together before it is consumed by the patrons of the shop.

their massive shoulder to a weight-lifting test with a pair of huge brass pots slung on a bamboo. They all know the tricks of the trade and they have a perfect spirit of brotherhood so that no one speaks of the trick that another member of the fraternity plays with his milk pot at the public water tap.

A Practised Hand

Singing a few snatches from his favourite "Tulsi Ramayan"—not in a loud voice as he does later in the train but softly and half audibly—the Bhaya slowly takes his hand to the tap and allows God's good water to pour freely into a shining brass vessel containing white liquid. He next pulls out from the labyrinths of the pocket of his soiled, sleeveless shirt, a packet of white powder, empties it into the pot and stirs the contents with his bare hand. It is that cheap commodity known as powdered milk.

The hand that controls the tap while allowing the water to run into the brass pot is a practised one. The "Bhaya" knows just how far to go except when he is so desperate that he is prepared to take a chance with the Municipal regulations for the sake of a few more coins. He is liberal with water but not so liberal as to infringe the Law. He takes care to see that the white liquid in the pot has the minimum content of fat and "solids non-fat" required by Municipal regulations. The job of transforming colourless, tasteless, odourless "Aqua Pura" into part and parcel of Bombay's "fresh" milk does not take more than a few seconds. The "Bhaya" then picks up a crude ring of hay lying on the ground and leaves it floating in the brass pot.

His Own Jerk!

In a few minutes, the suburban train arrives and picks up the vendor who is already sleepy. He stretches himself comfortably in the compartment and forgets his misdeed. In fact he sleeps soundly through all the jerks during the stopping and starting of the train. But he instinctively wakes up at the particular jerk of his particular destination. It may be the "Church Gate jerk" or the "Charni Road jerk". The "Bhaya" has no qualms of conscience because he is aware that the Almighty is omniscient and is bound to know that Bombay's "Doodh Bhaya" gets a pittance ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month, for working probably 18 hours a day, thirty days in the month. It is, of course, not all "Bhayas" who adulterate milk.

Turning "Aqua Pura" into "pure and fresh" milk is not the only trick known to the "Bhaya". He knows other complicated methods for increasing the available quantity of the "most perfect single food known to mankind", namely, milk. After milk is treated to any of these methods, it certainly ceases to be the most perfect single food known to mankind. But the "Bhaya" who sells the milk hardly ever drinks it. If a few more of the milk-drinking rich of Bombay fall ill or die it boots little to the "Bhaya". The methods referred to include the addition of powdered milk, hand-skimmed milk, mixing stale milk with fresh milk in order to retard curdling and sometimes the addition of boric acid or formalin as preservatives!

Staggering Facts

While the vendor who acts more or less as a link between the dairy owner and the customer is thus playing tricks with the house-wife, a couple of men under the guidance of an energetic municipal analyst work ceaselessly at the Municipal laboratory, from morning till evening every day, analysing samples of milk according to a test known as Gerber's Fat test, to find out if Bombay's milk supply is adulterated. Food Inspectors of the Municipality pay surprise visits to milk depots, purchase samples and send them to the Municipal Analyst; and wherever the quality of the milk is found to be short of the Municipal regulations, prosecutions are launched. But the "Bhaya" is invincible. It is an unequal fight and he knows it.

Here are staggering facts from the Municipal Analyst regarding the adulteration of Bombay's milk:

Out of 6,836 samples of milk, which were examined at the Municipal Laboratory in 1940, as many as 1,200 were found adulterated. The maximum percen-

A milk-vendor has a chat with a friend, leaving his milk (in vessel) on footpath Note the beggars squatting beside him

SUMMING UP

Bombay consumes 3,50,000lb. of milk every day.

The per capita consumption, however, is barely 4.3 oz. In the west it is about 30 oz. 1,200 out of 6,836 samples of milk tested in 1940 were found adulterated, its percentage ranging from 10 to 60.

A municipal analyst found 36,385,000 bacterial contents per c. c. of a sample of milk.

The wonder, therefore, seems to be not that we in Bombay fall ill so often but that we are living at all.

For which let us be duly grateful to our friend the "Doodh Bhaya!!"

tage of adulteration by extraneous water was 66. The minimum was 10 per cent.

Maximum fat deficiency was 98 per cent. The minimum was five per cent.

Every case of adulteration was taken up under section 412 of the Municipal Act, the culprit being placed before a magistrate and punished with fine up to Rs. 200. But the milkmen seem to be unrepentant sinners. Recently a bench of honorary magistrates referred to a case in which a man had as many as eight convictions.

Worse Than Sewage

Adulteration is not the only evil in the milk supply of the city. As the milk is kept and conveyed in open despite the municipal rules to the contrary, it becomes contaminated with filth and even with bacteria of infectious diseases. This is a greater evil to dread.

According to Dr. Lamuel Lucas Joshi, M.D., an ex-Analyst of the Bombay Municipality, the number of bacteria per c.c. in the market milk of Bombay which he analysed was nearly 18 times that of the bacterial content of the same quantity of sewage in London or Boston.

Dr. Joshi has quoted an astronomical figure of the bacterial content per c.c. of a milk sample from Bombay city analysed by him. The figure is 36,385,000. Samples of London sewage analysed by an English analyst had 2,000,000 to 11,000,000 bacteria per c.c. while Boston sewage had 2,800,000.

Imagine the rapid rate at which these minute organisms which may convey dreadful diseases multiply themselves. Dr. Joshi points out that the average number of bacteria per c.c. in healthy milk drawn under sanitary conditions is about 292. An examination conducted by him on 68 samples of milk collected from the city of Bombay showed a bacterial content of 17,103,000 after three to four hours of milking!

Colossal Problem

The problem of Bombay's milk supply is a colossal one. The city which includes an area between Colaba point and Mahim Causeway consumes 3,50,000 pounds of milk per day despite the fact that the per capita consumption is a paltry 4.3 ozs. The total output of milk per day from the stables located in the city is 2,25,000 pounds. As much as 1,25,000 comes from outside. The heads of milch cattle in the city total about 16,200 distributed in 82 stables.

The Municipal Act and the Prevention of Adulteration Act of Bombay have ample provisions for ensuring the sanitary conditions of the stable as also for safeguarding against adulteration beyond a certain limit. All milk dealers in the city are licensed. The licensee is called upon to supply complete information to the Health Department regarding the person from whom and the place from which he imports milk into Bombay. If the place proves, on inspection, to be objectionable on sanitary grounds, the licence is cancelled. The Municipal Act also provides for weekly inspection of cattle by veterinary staff.

While many of the city's stables may meet the minimum sanitary requirements as laid down by the Municipality, the men employed for purposes of milking the cattle and for conveying milk to the market are in most cases terribly unclean. In many cases, it is the same "Bhaya" who looks after the cattle, milks them and later carries the milk to the market, which involves about 18 hours' work per day. Each "Bhaya" is in charge of seven or eight buffaloes. He has to clean them, feed them and milk them twice a day. For all this labour he gets a salary ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month.

The milk-vendor's shop.

Bhayyas arriving in the city from the Suburbs with pots of milk.

Photos—"Bombay Chronicle".

Bhayas And Buffaloes

It is probably the nature of the profession combined with an inadequate wage that makes the "Bhaya" completely apathetic to hygiene. In many cases he lives in the midst of cattle, hay and dung heaps. His work starts at about 10-30 p.m. in the night when he relaxes his biceps, goes round the stable with a lantern in one hand and a huge milk pot in the other and milks as many as seven or eight buffaloes in quick succession. Milking is done in highly unattractive surroundings, with mountains of dung lying about the place. Flies romp about. All sense of dirt vanishes after a continuous life among dung heaps.

To the "Bhaya" there is nothing like a dirty hand. He is prepared to dip his hand right to the bottom of the milk pot without so much as being aware that he is doing something wrong. He is very fond of tobacco and betel and there is no place too sacred to hold the vermilion coloured spit. There is something of a miracle everytime the "Bhaya" spits either in the train or in the stable. He mises the milk pot by a hair's breadth; sometimes, too, with a favourable wind, a few of those vermilion coloured particles find their home in the milk pot, but they are lost in the vast "ocean" of milk.

The work of the "Doodh Bhaya" which commences at 10 p.m. does not end till a late hour the next afternoon because, after distributing milk in the morning, he has again to settle down to a programme of milking seven or eight buffaloes, one after the other. The afternoon rounds over, he returns to the dairy or the stable a tired, sinking man, too fagged and too poor either to wash or to change his clothes. The fifteen or twenty rupees which he earns every month is sometimes reduced when he meets with an accident and spills milk. He is even asked to make good the loss if by some misfortune, the milk goes bad after being entrusted to his care.

Result: Apathy and questionable methods, in spite of the rules and regulations of a "fault-finding" department.

Stringent Rules

The Municipal regulations are very stringent with regard to the content of fat and solids non-fat

(Continued on page 29)

STARVING THE MONSTER OF THE ROAD

Some Philosophical Thoughts On The Petrol Rationing Scheme

By "Le FLANEUR"

It would be hypocritical, I think, to deny that many, indeed most, people are feeling immensely happy over the policy of curtailment of the petrol supplies to motorists of various categories. The reason for this new happiness in the sad world where even happiness is strictly rationed when it is not wholly withheld is simple and clear:—the people are feeling in their simple manner of thought that there would be less of the motor-car and traffic nuisance, less accidents on the highway, fewer deaths.

Pity The Motorist

There would also, I am afraid, be some sympathy felt for the homicidal motor driver who must be finding himself, very much in the position of the gunman with a gun without ammunition while he wants to shoot. His would-be victims may derive satisfaction from the fact that they are spared. But they are at least expected to feel a kind of sympathy for the poor fellow and deplore that some malignant fate should intervene between his desire to kill or maim and the effective means of fulfilling that highly legitimate desire.

It would be selfish if we did not spare some feeling for the unhappy motorist and potential killer (without specific reference to the 'dossier' of the traffic police). He too is human even if his humanity were withheld from the victims of his pleasure or lust to kill. But it would however, be purely idealistic to expect this sentiment to be expressed by a large percentage of people whom we meet in the street even if we might not be in a position to gauge the thoughts that pass behind the mask of their faces and the silence of their sullen bottom-dog manner.

But we may as well skip over this depressing or stimulating (according as you react) business of killing and killers on the wheels or at the motorcar wheel. There are other aspects of the phenomenon that are less funereal and not the less important on that account. We must begin, then, with the natural feelings of the gentlemen (and ladies) who have now to buy their petrol in fixed quantities and adapt themselves to the necessity of economy that is on the whole so wholesome and even profitable for both their purse and their soul—on the hypothesis that they are in actual possession of one apart from the metaphysical situation in which they might be so arbitrarily involved.

Philosophy Of Petrol

After all, the motorists themselves can conceivably be accused of being philosophers of some kind. I have in fact a shrewd guess that the development of motoring has created a new class of philosophers though we might well complain that one school is too many in the world which is just now suffering from the surfeit of philosophies despite Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini who have been making it their life mission to simplify the existing philosophies they delight in describing as 'ideologies'.

Read any motoring—or if you prefer, 'automobile, that continental term that literally may cover vasco-motor function as well as the car engine—journals in any medical or dental waiting-room and discover that the new cult of the road and speed and grievances of the motorist' worked up to the pitch of a hundred-per-cent Paranoia—persecution mania—has produced perhaps one of the greatest philosophies since the Hellenic world disappeared. It proves that the motorists are human even if they were inclined to be lethal in the day-to-day practice of their philosophies.

As time passes and the motorists are reconciled to the inevitable they may also conceivably derive some philosophical consolation for want, at any rate, for anything much more exciting than that pleasure. You can easily imagine without being exerted to a poetic imaginative flight the sad and chastened motorist cocking a philosophical eye over his ration-coupon issued by the Regional Transport Authority and secretly counting the savings that a paternal government effects for them. After all, money is money and its delights have constantly been known that only by some Gandhi or Prince Kropotkin can be expected to resist

No doubt he (or she) may chew the cud of frustration punctuated with a half-audible curse well-aimed at the innocent head of some official or department or even Herr Hitler. But he (or she) must live it down in course of time. The motorist's grief may lie smouldering in the breast. But an occasional spark may enliven the hour of inactivity and killer's holiday and evoke the sweet and romantic visions of the day when the war will have been over and the open road lie before the racing car. They must patiently wait for the day when some of them may even 'have their back.'

Pedestrian's Utopia

To those who possess no motor cars and have on the contrary, every reason to be glad at the petrol rationing either out of selfish or altruistic or, as happens mostly, mixed and what the scientists mystically call borderline, motives it is a windfall of happiness almost incredible in an existence which is so chockful of disappointments and denials on the credit side. The monster would appear with less frequency even if the good fortune could not have gone so far as to abolish him. There would be less of the reek of the strongly-scented petrol, less dust, less noise, less wear of death by violence or torture via either the mortuary or the hospital (if there were either in space and time in that unpredictable but ever-present hour when you and I must 'fail' like the harassed motorist's troublesome engine).

The people who do not own motor cars would also save some of their wretched annas through the compulsion that is indirectly imposed. Some of them have been addicted to the pleasures of a ride in a motor-bus on those long dusty roads in the districts even when their wives and children needed in money for their nutrition. To those who have tramped these roads and know them familiarly it is not a rare sight to find some yokel bargaining with the driver of the bus for a concessional lift calculated on the basis of distance, the hurried conference inside the vehicle and the arrangement of a lift that terminates nearly always a few years up the nearest police chowky in case the policeman was not friendly and did not suffer from some malaise of normal human vision and primary arithmetic of counting the passengers of the bus.

This is perhaps the greatest achievement in my estimation of the "mabap sirkar's" divine ordinance. No doubt, the motor bus has broken the tedium of trudging along these too-long roads between the market-place and the village, and a fish-wife could afford to have the luxury occasionly of riding out of the good price she got for her fish. But it would appear incredible if one described the conditions of the people who actually used the bus when they could have been well-advised to do without it.

Motors And Women

General Wavell, I think, it is who says in one of his military studies that the factor of speed in horses and women as well as modern armaments in the field of military operations demands a price. That is true of the buses although the General could not specify this item in the list of expensive aids to ambition in the existence of man. Most people can hardly have anything to do with expensive race-horses or expensive women charged with maximum h.p. speed—the General appears to be a brilliant philosopher of feminine psychology as well as modern military science.

But buses enter into our none-too-heroic lives on the road whether kismet wills that we should ride over or below their wheels. And buses have been expensive comparatively. They bring ease and economy in movements of the human body at a, for not a few, few, trifling cost. A racing-horse or a women may be an impossibility in these lives that amble away on the roadside of existence, so unobstrusive, so silent. But a bus may well replace in these lives the delights of a (fast horse or woman incidentally, the General cannot possibly have thought of "fast" women but women with "speed"—like race-horses which is of course a different matter). But even the withdrawal of this modest pleasure in the lives of these thousands must be a source of happiness to themselves and their families.

The walking would do a lot of good to body and soul of the men who have been systematically poisoned with foul air and reek of petrol and city's soot. The bodily exertion must reduce their accumulations of fat If one might aspire to medical prophesy without the aid of documentation, there must be decrease in diabetes amonst the population that spends the best part of its existence and sojourn in this world at desks and organized regimentation that is imposed on them by the necessity to live. Life still holds some pleasures for these men and women even if the drab pattern of their existence may not much change. They can have a bit of fresh air when not too many motor cars are about on the lookout for the unwary and the unfortunate on the motorist's highway—the King has long withdrawn.

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Iron And Steel Control

PRESS NOTE ON RESTRICTION OF SUPPLIES

The authorities of the Government of India responsible under the Iron and Steel (control of distribution) Order, for the control and distribution of iron and steel for civil demands have had, under consideration the question of the allocation of supplies of these metals for building purposes, says a Press note.

Owing to the severe shortage of supplies, they wish it to be generally known that, save in exceptional circumstances, no iron or steel will be available for the erection of residential or office buildings, or of places of amusement.—A. P.

India's Most Sensational Trial

"THE BHAWAL CASE" (High Court Judgments) Edited by S. C. Das Gupta. Publishers: S. C. Sarkar & Sons Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 9.

The editor of this volume is a journalist who has made available for the public for the first time the full text of the judgments of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Costello, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswas and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lodge who constituted the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court appointed to hear this appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Dacca.

The facts of this case as a result of which a Sanyasi became a millionaire read like a fairy tale, and as the Editor himself has observed in his Preface, will go down in history as "probably the first instance in which a supposed imposter would have successfully established his claim before a judicial tribunal."

Verbatim Report

The book contains nothing but the verbatim Judgments of each of the three High Court Judges who heard this appeal. But the very fact that one of those Judges the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswas, has himself read the final proofs assures detailed accuracy in the compilation of this work. The Editor has inserted suitable headings to the paragraphs of their lordships' Judgments which arouse the reader's interest as he goes through the book.

The hearing of this "Epic" case commenced in the Trial Court on 27th November 1933 and concluded on the 20th May 1936, while its hearing in appeal before the Calcutta High Court commenced on 14th November 1938 and concluded on 14th August 1939. It appears that the curtain is not yet finally rung upon this sensational case as it awaits its decision on appeal to the Privy Council.

Human Interest.

The volume is very neatly bound and printed and for convenience of reference has an Index appended to it. In view of the fact that the Judgments of the three Judges put together, by themselves, run into 872 printed pages, it is not at all surprising that there is no room for anything else except the half-dozen illustrations to be found in the book.

The story is one of intense human interest in which the main question is whether or not the Plaintiff is the second son of the Raja of Bhawal who had an estate bearing an income of Rs. 7 lakhs a year. The High Court Judges by a majority of two to one came to the conclusion that he was the second Kumar of Bhawal, and their Judgments, presented as they are, in this book are sure to interest the lay reader.

J. R. V.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A Text-Book On Economics

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. By Prof. Brij Narain, Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore. S. Chand & Co., Delhi. Pages 712. Price Rs. 7/4.

Prof. Brij Narain has established a reputation among Indian economists as a critical and independent-minded devotee of economic science and he is known to bring freshness of thought and vigour to bear on the discussion of problems he deals with. The text-book on Economics which he has written for the use of Indian students, exhibits these characteristics in a pre-eminent manner. What prompted Prof. Brij Narain to add his own volume to the several books on the principles of Economics that are popular in Indian colleges, is interesting to note. He has taught economic science with the help of old and familiar text-books for years together and in his opinion they were, on the whole, clear, fair and satisfactory. But he recently found that his University had been invaded by New Economics of the Neo-Classical School and though he tried to teach this renovated type of orthodox science, he soon got thoroughly fed up with it. He found it "too doctrinaire, unrealistic and obscure" and proceeded forthwith to write his own text-book to save his students from the New Economics.

This being the genesis of Prof. Brij Narain's book, his treatment of economic science is realistic. He is not wedded to any particular tradition and holds that "Economics is both a positive and a nominative science, and it is also an art." He makes his position in this respect clear in the following significant words: "In this treatise while we shall analyse the forces which produce an economic equilibrium, we shall not refrain from passing ethical judgments where necessary. Nor are suggestions for improvement beyond our scope. The theory of Economics is barren if it has no light to shed on economic practice. We have no interest in any equilibrium for its own sake, but only in so far as it is related to human welfare. Our point of view in the study of Economics is therefore frankly utilitarian."

The author's analysis of economic phenomena and his exposition of economic theories show to advantage his wide reading and deep study, and his illustrations are drawn from Indian experience, which is calculated to facilitate clear understanding on the part of Indian students. The book covers the whole field of economic science and public finance is not excluded as it often is by text-book writers. The latest economic concepts and terms have been explained in appropriate places and the author's examination of Marxism, of the labour theory of value and of "surplus value" is particularly interesting. The author has tried to give to Indian students all that is required for them to understand the main principles of Economics and he has done it in an instructive and a stimulating manner. The book has an index of authors and works cited along with the usual subject index. Prof. Brij Narain's text book should receive a warm welcome at the hands of Indian teachers and students of economics.

V. G. K.

NALANDA YEAR BOOK

"Nalanda Year-Book and Who's Who in India 1941-42." Edited by Tarapada Dasgupta M. A. and published by Messrs. Nalanda Press, 204, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta. 704 Pages. Price Rs. 3/- ordinary edition and Rs. 5 special edition.

"Nalanda Year-Book and Who's Who in India 1941-42" is a welcome and timely addition to the Annuals published in India and is wide in the range of the subjects matter dealt with. The word "Nalanda" signifies universal wisdom and the editor has taken pains to make the Year-Book a mine of information by incorporating therein a great deal of new ground, up-to-date facts, figures, statistic, events and current biographies of the principal countries of the world. The sections on world population, production international Who's Who, the war of to-day, world miscellany, and a thousand other odd informations given here and there in the Year-Book have raised it to the standard of an International Year-Book. Matters relating to India have, however, been dealt with at greater length. The analysis of the structure embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, and the sections on Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, India in 1940-41, India and War Budgets—Central and Provincial—these are the special features of the book and there are scientific brevity and precision in the details and descriptions given in the book. The prices of Rs. 3/- for ordinary edition and Rs. 5/- for special edition are moderate when in return the reader is placed in possession of an excellent "Enquire—Within."

J. M. D.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"The Patient Griselda"

By GEOFFREY CHAUCER

As the pilgrims wound their way toward Canterbury to worship and make their prayers at the tomb of the sainted Sir Thomas of Becket, they presented a colourful sight. Men and women, servants and masters travelled together. The knight was just back from the Holy Wars in the Holy Land; he was full of stories that commanded respect. Monks, sailors and artisans journeyed together. Each day two people told a tale for the pleasure of the crowd..

The story of the patient Griselda was told by the Clerk of Oxford University, who had learned it from Petrarch's pen on a trip to Italy. Lean and hungry looking, the Clerk spent his every gold piece on manuscripts; even his horse was lank. Amid a respectful audience, the Clerk began his tale.

In a certain city state in Italy there lived long ago a young Prince whose name was Walter. Because of his winning nature and his vigorous hardihood the subjects loved and admired him. Hard did he ride and long did he hunt. He ruled by nature as well as by chance.

Will You .....?

One thing only distressed his subjects: he was not married. After some time they came before him in a body and begged him to take a wife, pointing out the necessity for an heir to insure the peace of the land. They offered to select a wife for him. The young Prince listened to their words and then said, "You have just cause for your plea. I will take a wife but I shall select her myself." He then named the date of his wedding.

Time passed and the date for his marriage drew near. Preparations at the palace including an apartment for the queen, gowns and jewels for her, and servants trained for her. But no one knew whom he would marry.

At the bottom of a hill in a hut lived Griselda, a peasant girl who worked hard and cared for her aged father. Griselda was just as curious as the rest of the kingdom as to who would be queen.

On the day preceding the Prince's marriage date, Griselda was amazed to see the Prince riding toward her father's hut. While she stood speechless, the Prince entered the hut and spoke a few words with her father.. Prince Walter then turned toward Griselda and said, "I have often seen you at work. People speak well of your goodness and industry. If you marry me, will you be ready to love and obey me and never to act against my will even so much as by a word or a frown?"

From the abundance of her ignorance, the good Griselda so promised.

The marriage was a sensation.. In her natural sincerity and love of mankind, Griselda made a gracious and good queen. The people loved her. When a little girl was born to the Prince and Griselda, there was great rejoicing in the kingdom.

Perverse Scheme

But a perverse turn of mind entered the mind of Prince

(Continued On Page 30)

CHAUCER

Found A Dialect And Left A Language

Until Chaucer lived there were no rules for spelling English. In fact the poet himself spelled the word "summer" three ways in one poem of only sixteen lines. Many varieties of Anglo-Saxon were spoken over England; Chaucer used that of London and because of his popularity, other writers used it also. Thus the other dialects disappeared slowly and we say that Chaucer found a dialect and left a language.

Printing presses were brought from Germany into England after Chaucer had been dead forty years. Until the press, the only medium for writing was manuscripts, transcribed by hand, and bound in skins. These were often beautifully finished and embossed in vivid colours or gold leaf. The manuscripts of course were the property of the nobleman whose patronage fed the writer while he worked.

Although patronage resembles peonage or slavery, it was not so. It was necessary until a reading and buying public gave writers an income directly from their work. Until long after the printing press came into England, books remained expensive. Schools had to be established, and people had to learn that it was worth while to be able to read and write. Then they had to realize the value of owning books for their own homes.

Until that complicate evolution in civilization took place, patronage supported artists. In appreciation for his patron's aid, Chaucer commemorated the wife of Sir John of Gaunt in a romantic narrative "The Book of the Duchess." That patronage had bad moments comes to light in Chaucer's "Complaint to his empty purse" which he sent to Sir John.

'ALMOST EVERYTHING'

For twenty years he had tried to forget this ring, to obliterate the memories associated with it. But he had failed and as he gazed at it, fascinated, his mind raced over years recalling incidents and events of his dead past. Letting himself down in a leather-covered easy chair he absent-mindedly tried the ring on his different fingers. But it would fit none. And yet one day when prosperity and plenty had not covered his long fingers with healthy flesh . . . . .

A Short Story By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

It was a very ordinary ring, an old-fashioned silver and enamel affair with a crude red stone set on it. The little trinket provided a striking contrast with the hand that took it out of a drawer where it lay in a heap of discarded collar studs, tie pins and buttons. And as the bejewelled fingers closed in on the old ring, they trembled with a suddenly awakened emotion.

For while rummaging through the drawer Ramlal Misra had come across something which brought back to him distressing memories and roused emotions which he had managed to keep out of his mind and heart for over twenty years. He forgot why he had originally opened the drawer and, taking out the silver ring, closed it with an impatient gesture which was wholly incompatible with his usually placid and unemotional nature.

As a banker he was known throughout Bombay for his cold and calculating business acumen and his rise from a Bank clerk to the head of half a dozen mercantile corporations was one of the most amazing romances of Bombay's business history. He was known among his friends and even business rivals as "the man of steel", in whose personality emotions, sentiments and feelings found no place. At 40 he was the most eligible as well as the most elusive bachelor of Bombay.

His handsome and usually cheerful countenance, however, was clouded as he stood in his study with the old silver ring in his hand. He stared at it affectionately as one would at a long-lost friend and his big, black eyes bore a far-off look as his hand toyed with it in a nervous and absent-minded manner. He held the ring to the light and studied it closely. Age had turned the metal of the ring dull grey and of the decorative star had remained now but a pale outline.

For twenty years he had tried to forget this ring, to obliterate the memories associated with it. But he had failed and as he gazed at it, fascinated, his mind raced over years recalling incidents and events of his dead past. Letting himself down in a leather-covered easy chair he absent-mindedly tried the ring on his different fingers. But it would fit none. And yet one day when prosperity and plenty had not covered his long fingers with healthy flesh.....

Twenty years ago it was on a beautiful moonlit night that he had met her—his Leela—for the last time at their favourite rendezvous, the mango-grove of the village. He remembered that night as if it had only been yesterday. And despite the passing of the years and his persistent attempt to forget it, he could recall every single incident.

She—his Leela—was then a simple maiden of fifteen, transparently pure like a crystal and pretty like a rose. By far the most beautiful girl in the village, she had received amorous advances from many young lads but she had never given them any encouragement and the more daring of them had more than once been unceremoniously told off by her But Ramu (as Mr. Ramlal Misra the eminent banker of today recalled with the faint glimpse of a smile, he was then simply known as Ramu) had been her playmate and companion from childhood. their houses being next door to each other.

Together they had played the innocent little games of adolescence, together they had attended the village Primary School when Ramu would carry little Leela's books for her and help her with her arithmetic and Hindi lessons. Then Ramu had gone to the High School in a neighbouring town and Leela had remained at home, primary education being considered more than sufficient for a village girl. But despite the break in her studies she had grown in intelligence and common sense and was regarded as most efficient in domestic management, being able to completely relieve her mother of her house-keeping duties.

While at the High School Ramu had made it a point to spend his Sundays at home, when Leela would ask him all sorts of questions and Ramu would describe with youthful enthusiasm the life of the town, the crowded bazaars with glittering shops full of nice things; the grand buildings and the beautiful parks; he would tell her of the magic of the cinema shows and the aeroplanes which had just then been seen for the first time flying over the town; he would also tell her of the thrills of the train journey and how he enjoyed talking to the varied crowd of passengers. But best of all, he liked talking about his school.

He had a strikingly pleasant sense of humour and Leela would often laugh for hours when he related some amusing episodes of his school life. Even now, he remembered how she had made him repeat several times the account of one particularly amusing escapade when some boys, including Ramu, had raided a mango-garden and then after feasting on the fruits, had left a tell-tale heap of mango skins and stones in front of their tutor's room. A born mimic, Ramu had given a most realistic parody of the old and whiskered tutor fuming and fretting when confronted with the outraged owner of the garden.

Leela used to listen to him with great attention and her lovely black eyes would be filled with admiration as he recounted all the wonderful things he had seen and done. Ramu had always been her hero. But the word "love" had never been mentioned between them. Their love was based on long-standing friendship and mutual understanding and both of them believed that to express it in common words would be something vulgar and shameful. And thus it had grown in their hearts like a smouldering fire that burns without flame or smoke.

Years rolled by and, seeing that their Leela was now no more a simple slip of a girl but a mature and beautiful woman whose frequent meetings with Ramu were becoming the subject of much scandal-mongering in the village. her parents forbade her to meet Ramu as before. "Leela, you are not a little girl now", said her mother, "You are a woman and should not be seen about with a young man."

The two, however, continued to see each other and as only a wall separated their houses, it was not difficult to carry on conversation, unobserved by parents on either side. Meanwhile, seeing their deep attachment to each other, Ramu's mother had made a discreet proposal to Leela's mother which though not finally accepted, had been received with sufficient cordiality.

Ramu passed his Matriculation in First Class and being intelligent and good at studies there were talks of sending him to College. But his dreams of a university education came to an abrupt end when the great influenza epidemic claimed both his father and mother as victims and at 18 Ramu was left alone in the world. Soon after the shock of his parents' death came the knowledge that all the property his father had left was heavily encumbered with debts.

The greatest shock, however, was to come from yet another direction. Having been left without any property and there being little scope of other employment in the village, Ramu got a job as a post-man in the village post-office. Being a Matriculate he had good chance of making good in this department, even rising to the eminence of a Post Master! But that would take time, a long time. And Leela's father, like most fathers of eligible daughters in India, was not prepared to wait. Nor would he marry his daughter to a mere Post Man getting 15 rupees a month when even the son of the rich local landlord was a candidate for her hand.

This refusal stunned Ramu. He could not believe that money could be such a great factor in a matter which he regarded as being above worldly considerations. He pleaded and argued with Leela's father and told him they had loved each other since their childhood and could not bear separation. But this only provoked the old man's ire and he told Ramu not to depend on some foolish and childish encouragement that Leela might have given him. After making it clear that the matter was finally closed, he dismissed Ramu and then went in to severely warn Leela against ever seeing the "young good-for-nothing vagrant next door."

No post was distributed that day in the village for Ramu had not gone to the Post Office. And, as he sat brooding over his fate in his house, he decided that he would be a postman no more. "I must make money to marry Leela" said he "I must become a great man." He kept on repeating to himself that he must have good clothes, a fine house, carriages and servants like the Zamindar's son or he would lose Leela. And he could not possibly do that.

But where was money to be found? he reflected. Surely, in Bombay! Had not he heard of people who had gone to Bombay as beggars and returned millionaires. He too must go there.....at once.....that very moment..... but not before he had seen Leela..

Since Leela had been forbidden to see him they had communicated through a little hole in the wall that was common between their houses. To this he went and in the state of agony he was in. It seemed to him hours before Leela came to the other side of the aperture She looked horribly pale with black circles round her eyes. She had overheard her father's conversation with Ramu and had been silently weeping ever since.

Afraid lest Leela's parents should detect her talking through the hole. Ramu told her briefly; "Leela, I am going away to-night. But I must see you before I go."

"Where?", was all that Leela could reply a stream of tears

(Continued on Page 26)

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART AND LABOUR

WHY ART FOR WORKMEN?—CULTURE-PARK POLICY—FACTORY-LIFE IN BOMBAY—MUSIC RELIEVES FATIGUE—HONOUR DONE TO GREAT ARTIST—DRESS A PROBLEM OF ART—RADIO IN SPAIN—CRAZE FOR BENGALISM IN GUJARAT—EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' CLUB—ARTISTS' CONTRIBUTION TO FLOOD-RELIEF.

By D. G. VYAS

The Finnish Broadcasting Organisation has been transmitting musical programmes to the Factories since the cessation of the Russo-Finnish war. The national chain of the Australian Organisation and the British Broadcasting Corporation have also introduced programmes "Music while you work" intended for workmen. Music is, thus, being aligned to Factory-life.

'Art Not For Workmen'

But the cynical capitalist will probably inquire with a supercilious sneer: "Why should the workman need the luxury of music whilst detained in the Factory?" Here is the reply to it. The British Institute of Industrial Psychology had conducted investigations which yielded a conclusive proof that music transmitted during working hours acts as a stimulant to the workman and facilitates his work.

Segregration of the works of art and labour at the opposite poles of the capitalistic social order exposes the hypocrisy of the modern democratic age which is reflected in the reservation of art as an exclusive monopoly of the privileged class. Precisely speaking, art in the capitalistic social system is a pastime of the aristocratic coteries and an intellectual exercise of the cultured groups.

Culture-park Policy

While commenting on the posthumous autobiography of Eric Gill in an article on "Art, Culture and Common Sense" in the "Manchester Guardian" of February 15, Mr. Ivor Brown initiated a series of lively correspondence on the subject of correlation of art to labour. Gill had propounded and practised the ideal of integrated life. He had related his life to his work and his work to his newfound religion. He had blended career, craftsmanship and creed together and lived a life which had no conflicts or contradictions.

The letters which followed Mr. Brown's article reflected the reaction of the people who are deeply moved by the stern realities of the life of the working class. Some of the authors, though they could not go to the full length of accepting the high idealism of Gill, unequivocally solicited extension of the artistic amenities to the workmen while tethered to their posts in the Factories.

Mr. Brown writes, "The idea that you can somehow atone for the ugliness and weariness of most Factory labour by giving its victims nice arm-chairs in the evening and a good wireless set for the reception of a symphony or by enticing them out to lectures on poetry or a seat at an uplifting play, has prevailed with British progressive opinion for some time."

But his compromising attitude is clearly manifest in his remarks, "the kind of muddled policy of ignoble drudgery and noble dalliance satisfice considerable number of people and we should be certainly worse off if we had no such policy at all" and "we are surely better with spare-time art than with none at all." Then he candidly admits "as a philosophy of life it is illogical and self-contradictory."

Eric Gill had denounced provision of spare-time art as culture-park policy. Ugly and gloomy life whilst on duty and artistic amenities whilst off duty are glaring contradictions to which the democratic world has yet remained oblivious. Art provided to the workman under "culture-park" policy does not enter and enliven his life and does not lighten his burden of labour whilst actually at work in the factory.

Delight, Not Drudgery

Such contradictions are noticed in an accentuated degree in the industrial life of India and especially of Bombay. Labour should be a delight and not a drudgery. It should be a life-full occupation and not life-term imprisonment.

Artistic and sanitary environments of the workmen at home as well as in the factories and a thoughtful programme of the performances and exhibitions of fine arts and broadcasts of music specially intended for factories will render labour dignified and delightful to its victims.

Now look at the slums of Bombay—a slur on its fair name which its civic Corporation, in spite of its oft-repeated slogan of slum-clearance, has not so far cared to wipe out. The picture of the factory-life is equally gloomy. The workmen who sleep in dungeons during night, are huddled up together in the most uncomfortable concentration camps during day.

Slum-clearance should be the starting-point of the eradication of the evils of factory-life. The arrangement made by the management of the David Sassoon group of mills for free cinema shows for the employees within the premises of the mills is a welcome change in the unsympathetic attitude hitherto adopted by the capitalists towards the workmen, but it should be noted that the "culture-park" policy will not atone for the insanitary and inartistic environments in which the working class has to exist and exert for bare subsistence.

Music Stimulates Production

The workman has an artistic sense, which, though unrefined, has its own channels of expression. He enjoys or executes music and dance in the parties of folk music and dance organised by his community. He stands admiring cheap prints of the pictures of gods and goddesses in the art-galleries which the picture-vendors organise on the foot-walks. The scope of art available to the workman is, thus, extremely limited, because the current art-movement which is an offshoot of the capitalistic system caters for the people of cricket-club and Malabar Hills and not of the slums and factories.

The sailors sing chanties while loading or unloading ships cargo. Bhois in Kathiawar sing songs to the accompaniment of drums while beating and plastering floors and walls. Why should music accompany labour? Because, it is an effusion of spiritual energy, which the human mind automatically releases in order to soften the stress and strain of physical exertion. Music supplied from outside helps the workman in concentration on his work and stimulates production.

"Tippani" (Rhythm of Labour)—

From the Album "Nrityarekha" by Mr. Kanu Desai.

Revolutionise Factory-life

The query put by Mr. Norris in his reply to Mr. Brown, "Is it not possible that some of the ugliness and weariness, finds its way into the goods produced," touches another and, perhaps, an unexplored aspect of the problem. The workman, though his work is mechanical and repetitive, is virtually a producer. It is quite likely that his mind enlivened and elevated by music and artistic environments might reflect itself in the production of goods of faultless, if not of better, quality.

Art is not a luxury but a vital necessity of life. The workman needs it as much as the capitalist does, because he is a human being. The bread-and-butter socialism or the "culture-park" policy which aims at clamping art on the surface and ends of labour will not solve the crucial problem of ameliorating factory-life unless it is revolutionised and humanised by conceding to the working class the right of approach to the amenities which make life worth living.

Honour To Great Artist

Dr. Abanindranath Tagore fully deserves the honour done to him by Shantiniketan by celebrating his seventy-first birthday on August 19. He is held in high esteem in as well as outside India for the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Indian art. Dr. Tagore is an artist of great abilities and is a pioneer of the new Bengal school of Painting. The art-world of India should felicitate him on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday and wish him a long and active life.

Missed Art

The speakers, who participated in a symposium on dress-reform on August 11 at the Sir C. J. Hall discussed the different aspects of the subject, but missed the point that the style and designs of dress are a problem of art. Professor Correa Alfonso just touched its fringe when he voted for the "infinite variety" of the saree. The designs, colours and style of the costume reflect the artistic sense of the person who selects them and are, therefore, not bound to be uniform. Beauty lies in diversity and not in uniformity imposed by extraneous considerations or agencies.

No Inartistic Programme

Among the new regulations which the Spanish Government is said to have promulgated for regulating and raising the standard of the State Broadcasting Service happens to be a ban on the transmission of inartistic programmes. The radio will fail in the discharge of its function of disseminating art among the people if it has no rigid standards for its guidance. If the All-India Radio revises its standards as well as its policy of selecting musical programmes it will find some material like the frequently repeated records of some film-songs to scratch out on artistic grounds.

Frank Speaking

At the anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Palusker which was celebrated by the Sangeet Niketan on August 16 Pandit Omkarnathji is reported to have exhorted the Gujaratis to study and develop their traditional folk-songs and dances instead of blindly imitating the songs and dances of Bengal and Assam. But, the Votaries of Bengalism in

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A WEEK OF WAR

Britain And Soviet Shake Hands

By N. G. Jog

AUGUST 29.

We are approaching the end of the tenth week of Hitler's campaign against Russia and of the second year of Hitler's war upon the world. The end of this month ought to have made him according to his revised time-table, the Nazi Czar of Russia. His original scheduled programme of proclaiming himself the Fuehrer of Germanised Europe from the hallowed vault of Westminster Abbey has of course been discreetly shelved long since.

Hitler may not have missed the bus; but so far he has not caught it either. He is racing after the bus and he is racing against time. He has been promising peace to his people for more than a year now. A year ago he assured them that they would not have to suffer the cold and privation of another winter. A year ago the Battle of Britain was being waged as furiously as the Battle of Russia is being waged today.

The Luftwaffe was raining death and destruction upon the halls and hamlets of Britain as the Panzer Divisions are spreading them in the farms and factories of the Soviet at present. A year ago Britain singed the wings of the Luftwaffe and compelled Goering to retire in disgrace. Hitler decisively lost the Battle of Britain and had to hibernate throughout the last winter. Another winter is in the offing now—the dreaded winter of Russia which sent Napoleon's armies shivering to their doom. Hitler's blitzkrieg specialists are feverishly trying to break the back of Soviet resistance. It must be admitted that they have won considerable territorial success so far; but the deeper the mechanised units penetrate, the tougher becomes the defence. Irresistible force is hurling itself in vain against immovable mass. A riddle of physics has become the strategic issue in Russia.

Critical For Both

A week ago Russia was passing through a critical phase. The present position is critical still but it is in a congealed form. The southern front remains very active with the Nazi forces striking as far east as Dnepropetrovsk. In the north the situation appears stabilised during the last week and round Leningrad the beloved "Peter", the cradle of the revolution and the apple of the Red Army's eye—are being thrown concentric rings of death-defying defence. The city is not isolated and supplies are being rushed to it. From the slow pace of the Nazi advance towards their prized objective, it is evident that they entertain a lively respect for the defenders. Unlike Rundstedt, Leeb is proceeding very cautiously.

In the centre far from being disheartened and disorganised by the fall of Gomel, Marshal Timoshenko's troops launched a spirited counter-offensive last week. Its precise results are not yet known but it has riled the Nazis no end and compelled them to rush reinforcements from the south. Even if the counter-offensive shows no actual gain, its moral value is obvious.

If the situation remains critical for Russia, it is gradually bound to become more so for the Germans. If they are to gain any decision they must do so during the next two months before the weather breaks. They must either annihilate the Russian armies soon or condemn themselves to a death by attrition later on. The Russians, on the other hand, are playing for time and the longer the war continues the surer becomes their ultimate success.

The Nazis, therefore, may be trusted to mount a fourth offensive on all the three fronts as soon as they can, even if their third one may have passed its peak now. Leningrad, Moscow and Odessa represent the three mighty bastions of Soviet defence and the Germans are at present within hailing distance of each of them so to say. In the north, they claim to have cut the Moscow-Leningrad railway line; they also claim to have captured Velkiye Luki, an important junction on the Riga-Moscow line.

Nazi Strategy

Both those claims if true will cause considerable concern—the first for obvious reasons and the second because the Germans will have thereby driven a wedge between the armies of Voroshilov and Timoshenko. One of the main aims of Nazi strategy is to isolate the three Russian commanders and attack them piecemeal. So long howsoever the Russians may have retreated, they have kept an unbroken, continuous front from the Arctic to the Black Sea. That is why the pincer tactics of the Nazis have failed so far. The latest slogan of the German General Staff seems to be to isolate the three Russian Commanders before annihilating their respective armies.

Supposing, however, that this grand frontal assault does not bring any decisive results during the next few weeks, what are the Nazis likely to do? Will they prepare for a prolonged winter siege and merely sit tight on their new frontier until the next spring? The present scorched earth will then have been covered with blistering snows. The Nazis will have to transport from their distant home bases not only arms and ammunition, but food as well as fuel for their garrisons and their very barracks, tents being practically useless in the Russian winter. All the while they will not only have to resist the ceaseless pressure of the Russian army on the front but will have constantly to contend with the guerillas sitting on their back. How serious the latter's threat has become to the German troops can be realised by the fact that the Nazis have already revised their blitzkrieg tactics. Now the advance Panzer units do not push merrily into the interior as they did in France. They have got a salutary dread of the guerillas and dare not now venture too far ahead of the main army. The whole solid phalanx of infantry now marches immediately behind the mechanised spearhead.

To Baku

The Germans are famous as the world's finest organisers and they have already considerably solved the transport problem by changing the gauge of the Russian rails. This is the secret behind Rundstedt's rapid advance in the Ukraine during the last two weeks. The question that will worry them in the future is, however, not how to transport but what to transport to feed the gargantuan garrisons sprawling across a whole continent. Hitler invaded Russia not to exterminate Bolshevism but to grab the Soviet's wheat, oil and ores. His present "Blood and Iron" cry springs from his gnawing thirst and hunger. After a few months there will be precious little left in Germany itself to carry to Russia.

The Germans would be content to occupy the rich Ukraine and to exploit it peacefully. The former is possible but the latter is impossible until the whole U.S.S.R. is brought to its knees in abject surrender. The fanatical Kulaks and workers are fighting for their Fatherland and they consider no sacrifice or suffering too great if they can thereby harass and injure the enemy. The Chinese "scorched earth" is nothing as compared to what we are witnessing in Russia at present. The men and women of the Soviet are destroying whatever they constructed with the sweat of their brows during the twenty years of Revolution, so as not to allow it to fall in the enemy's hands.

If, therefore, Hitler fails to reach a head-on decision during the next few weeks, he will go on pushing towards the east until he strikes his richest objective—the oil-wells of the Caucasus. If he cannot destroy the armies of Voroshilov and Timoshenko, he will keep them pinned down to where they are and pursue Budenny, beyond the Dnieper and the Don, until he reaches distant Baku.

Threat To Turkey

It is a long, long trail, however, and that too through the Soviet territory, every inch of which will claim its toll of blood and oil. And almost round the corner is winter stretching its icy hand to grip the neck of the Nazi legions. The Fuehrer, however, can circumvent time and space by marching through Turkey, which provides him with the shortest route to his destination. For many weeks now we have been hearing news of heavy concentration of troops and "materiel" in the Bulgarian towns and ports. There are also reports of feverish Italian activity in the Aegean Isles. One should not be at all surprised, therefore, if the Axis makes demands upon Ankara for the passage of troops, as a bye-product of the Turco-German Pact of Friendship. Turkey will resist—may not resist. It is for the Turks to decide.

Here exactly, however, falls into the proper strategic perspective the joint military action taken by the British and Soviet Governments in Iran last week. The German Fifth-Column penetration of Iran, whatever its nature and extent, constituted an alarming threat to the Soviet, to the British position in the Middle and Near East and even to Turkey. It had to be nipped in the bud in sheer self-preservation by Britain—who has had bitter experience of this Trojan Horse technique during the last two years—and more so by the Soviet. The latter, apart from the imperious necessity of war, could claim a valid excuse for intervention in the terms of the Russo-Iran Treaty of 1921.

Both the Governments made it very clear at the outset that they were not at war with Iran and that their action was directed exclusively against its German guests. Both guaranteed the territorial integrity and independence of Iran. These explicit declarations and the far-seeing statesmanship shown by Reza Shah, apart from the overwhelming force marshalled by the Allies have fortunately succeeded in avoiding any sanguinary developments. It may be trusted that mutual goodwill will be helpful in arriving at an amicable understanding between Iran and the Allies, though the latter will naturally insist upon occupying the strategic bases in the country for the duration of war.

Grobba's Job Gone

Iraq, Syria and now Iran. This is the third occasion when Britain has taken the initiative, has kept one step ahead of the Nazis and beat them at their own game. By her timely action she has preserved the peace and assured her own strategic position in the East. Hitler was anticipated in all these countries and every time he had to let down his witting or unwitting dupes. Dr. Grobba, Germany's Eastern Emissary-in-Chief since the last war, has the ground cut from under his feet now. He is without a job now.

The British bastion in the east is now safe. Of more imminent import than that is the fact that Russia's South-eastern flank is now secure. The Soviet Government was extremely anxious about the Nazi tentacles spreading surreptitiously from Iran into the heart of the Caucasus and I believe that their's was the main urge behind the developments of the last week. Turkey's rear, too, is now considerably strengthened and she is strategically far better situated to stand up to the Nazis than she was a week ago.

The most outstanding outcome of last week's events is that Britain and Soviet are now in contact with each other. So far geography came between them and symbolically enough they met only in the sky over Berlin. Now the Soviet and British forces can shake hands in the plains of Iran. The Allied land front now stretches in a huge semi-circle from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, while the Atlantic has long since become an Anglo-American lake.

Encirclement has been the neurotic excuse for every aggression committed by Hitler since he rose to power. At the end of two years of war he seems to be really encircled at last. He yet retains his terrific hitting power but the initiative is gradually passing out of his hands. In the many countries occupied by him, discontent is slowly growing, as the shooting of Laval two days ago unmistakably shows, and it will take only a major German defeat for the flames of this discontent to be fanned into an open revolt.

Hitler began the war two years ago but in spite of his succession of victories he does not yet know when he will end it. And perhaps he has already begun to wonder whether it will end him!

"DON'T OFFER SATYAGRAHA DURING GOVERNOR'S VISIT"

DHARWAR, August 28.

Shri D. P. Karmarkar, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have been asked if it is permissible for Satyagrahis to offer Satyagraha at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Belgaum District.

While there are no restrictions on the choice by a Satyagrahi of the venue and time of the Satyagraha, I feel in agreement with Shri Vamanrao Bidri, President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee that offering Satyagraha precisely at the time and at the place of the functions connected with the Governor's visit partakes of an unnecessary hostile demonstration which does not suit with the present scheme of Satyagraha.

While, therefore, participation by Congressmen in any of the functions connected with His Excellency's visit is out of question, I have to request all Satyagrahis not to offer Satyagraha during the period of His Excellency's stay in the Belgaum District and all Congressmen not to organise hostile demonstrations like display of black flags etc."

EDEN ON BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

ALLIES HAVE YET TO FIGHT BATTLE FOR VICTORY

Urgent Need To Supply Russia's Needs

Iran's Territorial Integrity To Be Respected

LONDON, Aug. 30.

"WE SHALL WIN. WE ARE ALREADY WINNING THE BATTLE FOR MERE SURVIVAL, BUT WE HAVE YET TO FIGHT THE BATTLE FOR VICTORY", DECLARED THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. EDEN, IN A SPEECH AT COVENTRY TO-DAY (SATURDAY). PRODUCTION, HE SAID, WAS STILL THE KEY TO VICTORY. THE OUTPUT OF WAR MATERIAL OF ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS, INCLUDING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, STILL FELL FAR SHORT OF THE NEEDS AND THOSE NEEDS WOULD GROW AS THE TIDE OF WAR SWEPT WIDER UNTIL IT ENGULFED THE WORLD.

Britain's success would be measured by her ability to provide herself and her Allies with the materials they needed at the time when they needed them, he added. Every ounce of industrial effort of which the resources of the British Empire and the United States were together capable could be used twice over, with Soviet Russia fighting as Britain's ally, the resources in manpower of the nations linked against Hitler were enormously increased. But these Russian forces were fighting with magnificent courage in a struggle of unparalleled intensity on a front of 3,000 miles. They were using up huge quantities of munitions.

CALL TO DUTY.

"We now have all of us a greater call to meet", he declared. "Together we must help supply Russia's needs as well as ours. Here is the call to duty in which we cannot fail. The problem is not only how much, but when. Time is the master. Every day spent without freedom-loving countries having developed full strength is an additional day of war and suffering for mankind. All efforts short of total effort means that some of our strength is dissipated and thus we prolong the world's agony".

To be short of materials in war was the most costly method of waging war not only in life but in material. Had Britain and her French and Belgian Allies possessed in France last summer the armoured units and air support that the German armies enjoyed, Germany might to-day be fighting a war on land on two fronts. "We cannot ourselves be content until our men command in every arm weapons which, in design and execution, are fully match for the best that Germany can do. And if our men have the equipment you may be sure they will make good use of it.

The superiority which our men have gained over enemy airmen is no accident. You have provided planes. They have done the rest. Given fair odds the army will do the same". "This is the time for each of us to ensure that he is doing all that man can do to give to those who are fighting our battle the weapons which alone will bring victory".

GOD-GIVEN PATIENCE, DEVIL-DEVISED HASTE

Knowing what was going on in Iran, the British Government asked the Iranian Government to deal with the danger Britain made representations many times in Teheran and he himself spoke to the Iranian Minister in London. "We did, indeed, practise the Iranian proverb "patience is from God and haste is from the devil". British representations met with no adequate response. Pretexts, excuses and insignificant concessions were all that they obtained.

MARTIAL LAW IN TEHERAN

LONDON, Aug. 30.

THE TEHERAN RADIO ANNOUNCES THAT MARTIAL LAW AND CURFEW HAVE BEEN IMPOSED IN TEHERAN.—REUTER.

Months went by and Nazi activity increased in intensity until in the last few weeks it became apparent to Britain and her Russian Allies that they must not only "scotch this Nazi snake, but kill it" before it struck at them with all its venom in its own time.

COMPELLED TO ACT

Unfortunately despite every plea and every warning, the Government of Iran, perhaps as the outcome of German intimidation, could not bring itself to take necessary action and send these Germans home. As a consequence Britain and her Russian Allies were compelled to act. Happily there was from the first little fighting. The Iranian Government and people, he was confident, understood in their hearts the motive of the Allies' action. They appeared as a result to have offered only token resistance and now even that had ceased. Indeed the latest reports which reached him before he left the Foreign Office on Saturday morning showed that everywhere the inhabitants were very friendly to British troops.

There had been within these last few days diplomatic exchanges between London, Moscow and Teheran. The Soviet Government and Britain were in full agreement and the Iranian Government would soon know what were the conditions that must be imposed. They were not extravagant and, of course, only temporary. Meanwhile let me make plain once again our general attitude. We have no territorial claims against Iran. We covet no square inch of Iranian territory. We have no design, nor have our Russian Allies, any design to annex any part of the areas which our forces have now occupied.

RESPECTING TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

The British Government and the Soviet Government assured the Iranian Government of their determination to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of Iran. We have repeated that pledge to the Government of our Ally, Turkey, and to the Governments of the neighbouring States. That pledge stands. We shall as soon as military conditions permit, withdraw our forces from Iranian territory". He had hopes that out of the troubled events of the last few weeks might grow closer and more

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Iran Agrees On Dispersal Of Troops

SOVIET OCCUPIES SEVERAL TOWNS: ALLIES BUSY MEETING FOOD SHORTAGE PROBLEM

SIMLA, August 30.

Soviet troops advancing in Iran occupied on Friday Mehrabad, Pahlevi and Meshed.

It is stated here that the future disposition of Indian troops in Iran would be a matter to be considered in conjunction with Russia.

The main body of Russians sharing the occupation of Iran will probably be based in northern Iran with the town of Tabriz as the main Soviet base, states Martin-Agronsky, N. B. C. commentator, broadcasting from Ankara.

Agronsky adds that the British are expected to be concentrated in southern Iran with Abadan, a Persian Gulf port and oil refinery centre, as their headquarters.

British and Soviet officers will combine and set up a joint headquarters command and thus accomplish one of the vital strategic objectives of the Soviet and British High Commands since Britain and Russia became Allies namely a junction on land of the British and Soviet armies.

The German Minister to Iran, Herr Ettel is still in Teheran, according to a German Foreign Office spokesman quoted by the official German News Agency.

The spokesman added that the Minister's task is "to take care of the German colony".

Simla Communique

Reports from the British fronts indicate that resistance has ceased everywhere, and that the situation in the areas occupied by our troops is fast returning to normal says a Simla "communique".

The inhabitants are eager to sell fruit and vegetables to the troops and the atmosphere is very friendly.

Teheran is described as remarkably quiet with no interference with British nationals.

In the northern sector the British Commander interviewed the Iranian Commander at Kermanshah on the afternoon of August 28 and satisfactory arrangements were made regarding the dispersal of the Iranian forces.

Our troops have now reached Kermanshah where all British nationals were found to be safe and well.

In the south, our troops are now in complete control of the Ahwaz-Hafti-Khel area.

Naval forces which were conveying our troops up the Karun reached Ahwaz on August 28, and are now withdrawing in view of the cessation of hostilities.

The R.A.F. dropped leaflets in the area between the Trans-Iranian Railway and, the Iraq Frontier in addition the towns mentioned in yesterday's communique.

The situation in Eastern Iran along the Indian frontier appears to have remained normal throughout the operations, while from Meshed it is reported that the attitude of the Persian officials towards British subjects is cordial.—A P.

Bread Almost Unobtainable

A message from Teheran says:—

Food and other commodities are scarce in Teheran. Bread is almost unobtainable. Crowds wait for hours outside bakers' shops and then only get very poor quality stuff.

Great excitement was caused when, following the Anglo-Russian entry into Iran, air-raid precautions were taken.

The city was completely blacked out on Wednesday night for the first time.—Reuter.

OPERATIONS IN IRAN CONTINUE

SIMLA, August 29.

Kevin O'Carrol in the course of his news commentary says:—

In Iran though all organised resistance to the Russian and British occupying forces has ceased, operations are still being carried out steadily and methodically, and it is unlikely that they will be terminated until certain concrete military guarantees have been obtained against any possible recurrence of the Nazi intrigue. A question which is being used here, is: "What will become of the Nazi officials, technicians, and tourists, who have been unable to escape from Iran?" Many of them are of military age, and all of them are dangerous. It is hoped that there is no possibility of their abusing the hospitality of any other neutral country to undermine it in the interests of Nazi Germany.—A. P.

Naval Forces Back In Persian Gulf

SIMLA, August 30

It is emphasised here that the reported eagerness of the Iranians to sell fruits and vegetables to our troops is a gesture of friendliness and does not indicate that supplies of food-stuffs in general are so plentiful as to allow of sale to others. The acuteness of the food situation in the country has in no way lessened.

The naval forces which took our troops to Ahwaz have gone back to the Persian Gulf.

It is learned here that the aerodrome outside Meshed was bombed by Russian aircraft on August 27, causing some casualties among Iranian air personnel and the result was that the Iranian army soon disappeared completely from the area.

The Italian ship which was reported yesterday to be burning in Bandar Abbas has been taken in tow by a British ship and is in good condition except for some damage to the superstructure. Some of the German freighters captured at Bandar Shahpur may be able to move on their own steam to a British or Indian port and we may be able to make use of them.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE

The extent of German penetration that had occurred before the Anglo-Russian joint action is indicated by the report from an American engineer in Teheran that wherever he went he was followed by a soldier while he noticed that eight Germans were allowed to go where they liked carrying with them an apparatus for jamming broadcasts. It is also stated that the head of the Wireless Department in Iran has a German wife.

The only instance reported of interference with British nationals is that some motor vehicles belonging to them have been commandeered. This is acknowledged to be an emergency measure normally taken by a State, and it is expected that the cars will now be restored to their owners.

It is reported that a number of Germans in Meshed have cleared out to a place on the Afghan frontier.—A. P.

Reds Pierce Nazi Defence

Lost Point Recaptured On The Dnieper

Moscow-Leningrad Railway Line Not Cut

Big Naval Action In Gulf Of Finland?

LONDON, August 30.

THE SOVIET ARMY ORGAN "RED STAR" REPORTS THAT GENERAL KONIEV'S FORCES IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR HAVE ALREADY PIERCED THE SECOND LINE OF GERMAN DEFENCE.

IT ADDS THAT GERMANS ARE RETREATING IN SCATTERED GROUPS, AND IN THE SOUTH GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS ADMIT THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED A POINT ON THE RIVER DNIEPER SOUTH OF GIEV.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 30.

Russian counter-attacks along the Dnieper are the main subject of the latest Hungarian Communique. This says that "Notwithstanding the systematic diversion of a large number of Russian troops to the Dnieper area, where they counter-attack oblivious of all sacrifices, their efforts to break through were disastrous and they failed to hinder the Allied advance.

A number of Russian guns mounted along the Dnieper have been silenced. The Allied air force in repeated raids demonstrated superior strength.

Hungarian air losses do not exceed the average as hitherto recorded".

GERMANS CLAIM FALL OF VIBORG

The Germans claim that Viborg has fallen to the Finns. In the central sector Russian reports say that the Germans are constructing a second line of defence and rushing up reinforcements.

500 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN

Following is the text of the Soviet midnight 'communique' issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:

"During August 20 our troops stubbornly fought the enemy along the whole front.

"According to precise data now available, over 500 German planes have been destroyed by our aircraft in air combats and on enemy aerodromes between August 21 and 27.

During the same period we lost 262 planes."

British Press On Wrecking Of Dam

The wrecking of the Dniepropetrovsk dam and the heroic decision of the Russians to destroy this great engineering work which was a pride of the Soviet Regime is the theme of comment in leading articles in the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail' on Saturday morning.

Quoting Stalin's words, "defend every inch of Soviet soil to the last drop of your blood: lay the land waste for the invader" the "Telegraph" says that they have been obeyed heroically and with ruthless self-sacrifice and adds, "let us keep clear in mind the loss which Russia has suffered by the destruction of the greatest Hydro-Electric plant in Europe, the main source of power to the industries of the Ukraine. The arsenals of Britain and America must make up the deficiency."

Stating that if the Nazi drive should go further, some of the most important metallurgical plant in Russia would be out of action and the coal and iron of the Don would be threatened.

The "Telegraph" states that though this would gravely diminish the armaments production, it would by no means bring it to a standstill.

Arguing that Nazism has to win in Russia or break, the "Telegraph" remarks in conclusion, "we know that the Russians will fight to the death. Honour and duty and interest all bind us and the American people to equip their unwavering armies with the weapons of victory.

"The Daily Mail" says that while the destruction of the dam shows the ruthless determination of the Russians, "we must also recognise it as a sign of the straits into which our allies have been driven."

About 171 divisions or roughly five million men of the German army's total strength of seven million are now engaged on the Russian front.

All of these Wehrmacht active or first class divisions are fighting in the East.

It is estimated that 7,500 tanks or roughly 90 per cent of Germany's armoured strength are also engaged.

The report declares that the Russian war has so far cost Germany an absolute minimum of one million casualties or at least 15 per cent of her total army.

German air wastage in Russia is more difficult to estimate but the British say that of 2,000 planes employed intensively for over two months heavy losses have been inevitable.

The British summary continues, "Germany cannot maintain her present scale of attack beyond December without curtailing her essential industrial output.

Even if she captured the Caucasus, and she is still a long way from that region, she would need to obtain large quantities of oil immediately to replenish her stock.

If the Russians destroyed the oil wells, Germany will not only be unable to obtain any industrial or agricultural dividends from occupied Russia but the increased area under her control would cause a strain on her oil resources even under conditions of static warfare."

The summary also gives figures of Britain's own achievements during the first seven months of this year.

In January the Bomber Command effected 1,100 sorties or raids against the enemy. In July it has effected 3,900. In January 8,000 tons of bombs were dropped, in July 4,000 tons. Since spring the weekly average of fighter sorties jumped from 200 to 1,500. —Reuter.

LONDON, August 30.

The Soviet midday communique reports that during the night stubborn fighting continued along the entire front.

FALL OF VIBORG UNCONFIRMED

There is no confirmation either from Russian or neutral sources of Nazi claims that Viborg has fallen to the Finns and that Leningrad-Moscow line has been cut at decisive points and troopships have been sunk in the Gulf of Finland.

"ADVANCE OF 40 MILES"

The Germans claim to have advanced 40 miles beyond Gomel in the central sector. It is thought in London that this may be a threat to the Kiev salient in the Dnieper and the industrial area of Kharkov. The Germans are still 260 miles far from Kharkov. The German offensive suggests a serious menace to the rear of Marshal Budenny's forces near the east bank of the Dnieper.

BIG NAVAL ACTION

An American correspondent states that a big naval action was being fought in the Gulf of Finland between Russian and German naval forces.

According to an Agency correspondent, the Soviet garrison in Tallinn is said to have been evacuated to Leningrad area and members of the party are resting in Leningrad after a difficult voyage.

Apart from stern unyielding resistance the Red Army is showing against Nazi troops other facts disclosed by M. Lozovsky of the Soviet Information Bureau on Friday night show the truth of his statement that "there is complete unanimity among Soviet Government and people that the most effective method to fight Germans is one of weakning the enemy and not strengthening him. This profoundest difference between war on the Eastern Front and on the Western Front where Germans seized arms, food, ammunition, raw materials and made the plants of the occupied countries manufacture for the German war machine. Here the Germans will be getting nothing". He stated that most of the Ukranian combines tractors trucks have been removed eastward, and those which are unable to be taken away were wrecked. Lozovsky denied that Germans had cut Moscow-Leningrad railway.—B.O.W.

50 LAKHS GERMANS Fighting On Russian Front

The Ankara correspondent of the Columbia broadcasting system system has given reports from the Turkish capital of an interview between President Ineunu and the British Ambassador. The correspondent says that the British Ambassador presented to the Turkish President an official review of the war on the Russian front, which says that the Germans are employing five million troops out of an available strength of seven million. The British Ambassador is also reported to have placed the German losses to an absolute minimum of one million. According to the correspondent, the British Ambassador's review also revealed that 7,500 tanks were engaged in the battls.

TOLL OF NAZI RAIDS OVER MOSCOW.

A Russian journalist speaking in Moscow last night stated that 736 had been killed and 3,500 injured in German raids on Moscow. The raids have cost the Germans 128 planes. Not a single military objective has been hit though thousands of bombs have been dropped.

By the first week of August, the enemy had lost 13 submarines. 30 transports and 18 other war vessels.

FINLAND TO DISCUSS PEACE?

STOCKHOLM. — While Finnish sources deny reports published abroad that Finland was preparing to discuss peace the Finnish newspaper "Savo" writes: "It is possible that military operations as far as Finland is concerned may terminate shortly", with the driving out of the Russians from old Finnish territory. The "Savo" is published at Kuopio in Central Finland.

"EASING PACIFIC TENSION"

U. S.–Japan Negotiations "Highly Important"

Br. Subjects In Japan And Manchukuo Urged To Leave Countries

TOKYO, August 30.

The Japanese Minister to the United States arrived to-day in Tokio from the United States and immediately saw Admiral Toyoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The American Ambassador to Japan, who was planning to spend the week-end outside Tokio, has changed his mind. He told pressmen to-day that the present Japanese negotiations with the United States Government which were concerned with easing the tension in the Pacific, were highly important but he did not say how far they had progressed.

LONDON.—The British Government is being kept informed of the American-Japanese conversations, it is stated in London to-day.

ADVICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

TOKIO.—British subjects in Japan and Manchukuo are urged to leave by the British authorities there. British Consulates are circularising approximately 1,400 British and Indian subjects, advising them of early arrival in Japan of a British evacuation steamer, and urging all of them that can possibly go, to leave by it.

The notification is similar to previous advices for withdrawal with the additional reason of the freezing regulations. It is understood that arrangements were made for British vessel to call at Japan by the Tokyo authorities.

The warning issued to British residents in Japan to leave that country is understood to be entirely in the nature of a routine warning. The warning was issued in view of the fact that a vessel is arriving which will give those wishing to leave an opportunity to do so.

INSIGNIFICANT QUANTITY OF OIL

SINGAPORE.—The comment that the American oil supplies sent to Vladivostok "are not worth serious attention" was included in broadcast on the Tokio wireless to-day. The announcer amplified this by saying that from the practical point of view in the light of the quantities of oil consumed in the Russo-German war, the amount which America is reported to be sending to Vladivostok represented a few days' consumption by the Soviet forces.

AUSTRALIA'S 100 P.C. WAR EFFORT

SYDNEY:—"I want every Australian to join me in making a hundred per cent war effort, for the war we are fighting threatens Australia's personal safety and must be won", declared the new Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, in an interview. Mr. Fadden (who was Commonwealth Treasurer under Mr. Menzies) added: "My financial plans are unchanged. We shall raise money for fighting the war by taxation and loans and a wise use of bank credit. My aim is to leave the public with every possible fragment of spending power which can be spared from th war effort, but not at the expense of the war effort".

PURELY DOMESTIC CRISIS

While political observers agree that no real stabilisation of the Australian political situation is likely until the Government of the new Prime Minister Mr. Fadden, faces the vital budget session in September, it is emphasised that the political crisis is a purely domestic one, which in no way affects Australia's war effort, which all parties are pledged to prosecute with the utmost vigour.

Some political observers forecast that Mr. Fadden will make considerable political compromise with the Opposition parties, while others consider that another election will be the only way to clarify the situation.—Reuter

BASIC UNDERSTANDING REACHED?

TOKIO.—A Government spokesman said to-day that to say that the United States and Japan have reached a basic understanding was probably premature.

Mr. Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokio declined to comment on the spokesman's statement, but indicated that fresh negotiations between the two countries were highly improbable.—Reuter.

Aboriginals Are True Sadhus Of Humanity

We, The So-Called Civilized Can Learn A Lot From These Simple People, Says Verrier Elwin

(The following is the text of a talk on "The Indian Aboriginal" broadcast by Mr. Verrier Elwin on the 20th August from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio.)

During the next four weeks I am to give you one talk a week about the jungle folk of India, and naturally most of what I say will be about those I know best, the people of the Central Indian hills and Bastar State.

Now, the very words 'aboriginal,' 'jungly' and 'primitive' which we use to describe these people are superior words and imply that somehow or other we regard them as lower, more backward, less truly human than ourselves. Not all of us would admit this consciously, but I believe that this feeling is present at least in a latent form among the great majority of people. I propose, therefore, in this first talk to tell you of some of the things I myself have learnt from the aboriginal and show you that though his culture and civilisation is different from ours, we cannot really regard it as inferior.

ABSENCE OF LYING

Eighty years ago Sir Richard Temple said of the tribes of the Central Provinces and 'they are honest and truth-telling; they are simple-minded; though superstitious, they are yet free from fanaticism; they have great physical endurance; their courage is remarkable.' Although the educated aboriginal often degenerates into the worst of liars and cheats, the true hillman is a pillar of honesty and truth. If he finds a store of honey in a tree, he will put certain signs at the bottom and no one else will touch it. The wild Baigas and Marias have no locks on their doors; they simply arrange pieces of wood across the threshold, and they know that no one will enter their house in their absence. It is well-known that a true aboriginal accused of murder nearly always admits it, quite simply and says why he did it. I was once told by a lawyer that when he saw that the opposite party called a Baiga witness, he generally advised his client to throw up the case—for, if there was a Baiga, it would be impossible to tamper with his evidence. Now the very fact that the more 'primitive' the person the more honest and truthful he is, should make us think very seriously about the value of our own culture. In relation to aboriginal life, truth is the first casualty in the civilising process. Over the whole of our modern world lies a heavy cloud of propaganda, false advertisements, untruth.

Here is another great quality of the primitive. He is not an individualist. For him the tribe, the village, the community comes first. You can see this even in the plan of his village. The Maria of the Abujhmar Mountains, the Baiga of the remoter Maikal Hills, builds his village as if it were one big house. Every hut joins on to its neighbour, there are no separate courtyards. The people sit and talk and play and work together. If they go to hunt, the whole village shares the spoil; if they go fishing the catch does not belong to some rich man, but to the entire community. Suppose you want to distribute sweets to the children in a Muria village, you never get what would be all too likely to happen in a town—the children pushing forward to get as much as possible; they say, 'Don't give us the sweets yet, so and so has not yet arrived'; when everybody comes they sit down and the present is carefully and equally divided.

It is a sad and strange thing that directly these people come into any contact with educated folk the spirit of individualism awakes among them. They alter the plan of their villages, they split up into little groups, as they themselves become educated they become litigious, hostile to one another, communalistic.

NOT A COMMUNALISM

The true hillman has no communalistic feelings. It is remarkable that he often describes himself by a name that simply means 'Man'. The word 'Koitur,' which is the real name of the Gond race, the word 'Ho', the word 'Korku,' mean nothing more than 'man.' We are, they seem to say, men, human beings, and we would be treated as such and we in turn would regard all our fellows of whatever caste of creed simply as men and nothing more. And, indeed, the true aboriginal, though he strictly observes the endogamous rules of his tribe, is remarkably free from any belief that certain classes of people can be untouchable or that he should fight against them to attach to himself their property.

Modern civilisation looks, of course, with pity on the poor unenterprising unaggressive aboriginal who is so certain to be obliterated in a world where push, force, the power of go-getting is supreme. But, when we begin to think about it, I think we may well be put to shame by these 'sadhus' of humanity who, whatever their faults, have been spiritually free because they have not been attached to property, not even to other peoples' property.

I don't want you to think that I am one of those people who regard everything that is modern as wrong and everything that is savage as good. I do not. I love this modern world, its art, its society, its comforts. But, I realise that with all our advantages we have faults of such gigantic size that we can ill afford to dispise anyone, least of all those who possess virtues that we so conspicuously lack.

THEIR LOVE FOR CHILDREN

One of the finest things about the modern world is its love and care for children. The aboriginal is in no way behind us in this respect. 'The child', says a Baiga, 'is the godling of the house.' 'When a child first walks,' says a Muria, 'the earth trembles for two and a half days.' I have often told the story of the Muria who was sentenced to death and was given, on the eve of his execution, a special supper of fish currey and chappaties. When he had eaten

Mr. Verrier Elwin

half, he wrapped the rest up in leaves and gave it to the jailer saying, 'My little son will be waiting outside the prison gates. He has never had a supper like this. Give it to him.'

Most of the aboriginal tribes have a fully developed theology and a religion that covers every aspect of their working lives. No aboriginal would understand the idea of a religion that was only for Sunday and not for week-days, only for festivals and not for working days. The hearth and home, the field and cattle-shed are the temples of the aboriginals, and even their dreams are in the hands of God. Their moral ideas are not always the same as ours, but they have a system and generally observe it scrupulously. Let me give you a typical aboriginal statement of the marks of a good man. It is from a Muria in Bastar State, but I have often heard similar sayings elsewhere in the jungle. 'To give food to the hungry is a great virtue. If a man cannot pay his rent, and there is a warrant for him, to save him is a great virtue. If a stranger comes from far way, and I entertain him in my house, that is a great virtue. If a man loses his way, to put him on the road again is a great virtue. If man is rich and when we ask a loan he gives more than we ask and takes little interest, we think him a good man. If a man is a doctor or a priest, and when we ask his help he comes at once, we think him a good man. If a man is old and wise and when we are in trouble does not talk foolishly and reproach us, but gives good advice, we think him a good man.'

GOND WOMEN

So far we have spoken mostly of men; what of the aboriginal woman? Like peasant women all over the world, she is matchless for her devotion, her labour, her patience, her love for her family and home, her courage. I think of the Gond girl married to an elderly and hideously deformed leper, how faithful she was to him, how sweetly and tenderly she cared for him, bathing those devastated lims and foul-smelling sores, cheering him with the warm breathing loveliness of her incomparable beauty until he died. Now she too is dead, before the dread diseases had time to destroy her beauty, but her name remains among those hills. I think of another girl, Sundaria, a Bharia Bhumia girl, married to a leper wasting—as you might say—the years of her youth and delight upon a derelict. I do not know—but I know that to watch the love and tenderness she showed for that horrid and corrupting flesh taught me more than a hundred sermons. I remember another woman who, when her child was carried off into the forest at night by a panther, chased the fierce animal single-handed and rescued her boy. And I can see in my mind the great company of old women, even in their own jungles, often forgotten and ignored, who so faithfully, so lovingly care for the homes of son or aged husband and watch with such great delight the growing up their grandchildren.

Try to see the aboriginals as a human being, as human as you are, in some respects much better than you are, a person from whom you can learn a lot. When we can take that attitude, more than half the problem of the aboriginal will be solved. We will then not be afflicted with hasty and ill-conceived measures for reform and education; there will be chance for the voice of science to be heard among the clamour of the politicians.

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OPENING SEPTEMBER 4, AT IMPERIAL

Lowest Since Fall Of France

British Shipping Losses In July

LONDON, August 30.

"The tonnage of British and Allied merchant shipping lost all over the world in July of this year was the lowest since the war began except for two months in 1940 before the fall of France", is the statement made in the summary of a report on Britain's war effort which the British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugesson, presented to President Ineunu on Wednesday and which is quoted on the Ankara radio tonight and quoted by Wunston Burdett of the Columbia Broadcasting system speaking from Ankara tonight

The summary which was released by the British Embassy on Thursday gives the figures showing Britain's improved position on land, sea and in the air, and presents estimates of forces which Germany has employed and lost in the Russian campaign.

MAJOR-GEN. BRETT TO STUDY U. S. AERONAUTICAL PROBLEMS

Rise In Parity Price And Motor Vehicles

WASHINGTON, August 29.

The announcement says that the trip will give Major-General Brett an opportunity of studying personally two particularly pressing problems, those relating to the maintenance and repair of aeronautical equipment and those relating to supply.

The War Department explains that the maintenance of supply of American aircraft in war zones has been made more difficult because of lack of personnel familiar therewith.

It is believed that General Bretts studies in the battle zones "will make possible the elimination of existing bottlenecks in the use of American equipment."

There is some talk of likelihood of higher parity price owing to rising industrial production costs on which parity levels based.

Department of Commerce states that the July production of motor vehicles was 343750 cars and 100360 trucks compared with 418890 and 101540 in June.—Reuter.

U. S. "CROSSING BARRIER" TO WAR ECONOMY

British Joint Labour Mission For States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The forthcoming visit of a Joint Mission of Management and Labour Representatives from Britain fits in with the general picture of increased concern over the production problem, of which the reorganisation of the Defence Agencies announced yesterday forms a part.

It has been realised here that the objectives of American defence effort must be set far higher than has been imagined. Lord Beaverbrook's visit and the energetic representations of Mr. Harriman contributed to this.

In other words, the United States is finally crossing the barrier from peace economy to war economy. The general public will be deprived of many things to which it is accustomed in order that increased defence output can be realised.

Labour itself may have to abandon some of its standards such as the 40-hour week and some smaller factories may be unable to get raw materials at all.

While these things have now been realised by officials, the general public have not yet been convinced of their necessity. The mission from Britain may be able, in addition to any other functions with which it may be charged, show their opposite numbers on the management and labour sides respectively both the need for coming restrictions and the way in which they have been accepted in Britain.—Reuter.

What Axis Dictators Discussed

Reply To Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration

ZURICH, August 30.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuericher Zeitung" commenting on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting says that the Axis powers plans for "an Autumn and also Winter campaign" have been undoubtedly settled.

The communique is regarded as a reply to the Atlantic declaration.

It is understood that the whole political situation was discussed including Franco-German collaboration in connection with Italian claims against France; Spain's non-belligerence which not yet fully cleared up; the situation in Croatia, Serbia and Greece and especially the all overshadowing importance of the struggle against Russia with its effects on the Near Eastern States.

Nazis Preparing To Use Poison Gas

ANKARA, August 28.

Martin Agronsky, N.B.C. commentator, given news "from a completely reliable source in Bucharest "that the Nazis have just moved towards the Russian front considerable quantities of poison gas containers and apparatus, together with specially drilled units who have been standing idle in the Bucharest area for the past few weeks.—Reuter.

U. S. DELIVERS 500 TANKS TO BRITAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

About five hundred American type of tanks have so far been delivered to Britain, by the Michigan manufacturers, states the "New York Times" from Washington, from an authoritative source.

The British Government has approved this type of tank as first class on the basis of exhaustive tests in Libya. Others are becoming available from manufacturers at an increasing rate.

This figure, says the "Times", has served to clarify criticism levelled by Senator Byrd that only two hundred tanks have been sent to Britain.—Reuter.

Donald Nelson Invested With New Office

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Donald Nelson, now, Office of Production Management Director of Purchases, will be the Executive Director of the Board and also head of the Office of Production Management Division of Priorities in succession to Mr. Edward R. Stettinus, who has been appointed Lease and Lend Administrator by the President.

Mr. Stettinus will associate himself with Mr. Hopkins, who will continue as Special Assistant to the President, and concern himself with "All Defence Aid" given by the United States.

The Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt establishes a separate Office of Production Management Division to be known as the Division of Civilian Supply, headed by Mr. Henderson whose function will be to "initiate plans and programmes for civilian allocations which will be submitted through the Office of Production Management to the New Board for final approval or amendment".

John D. Biggers, Office of Production Management Director of Production, has been instructed to go to London to work with Mr. Harriman "in the task of facilitating and expediting material aid to the British Empire". Mr. Biggers will have the rank of Minister.—Reuter.

THOUSANDS IN FRANCE READY TO JOIN DE GAULLE

But Can't Escape Nazi Surveillance

LONDON, August 28.

"Hundreds of thousands of young Frenchmen would cross to England to volunteer with the Free French if they could", declared M. Albert Diethelm, formerly Private Secretary to the French Minister, M. Mandal, and a high official in the French Finance Ministry who has just arrived from France in an interview to-day.

"It is extremely difficult to escape from France. Many thousands have crossed the French frontier into Spain only to be arrested and imprisoned. By means of a simple ruse I obtained a visa from old friends in Vichy and was able to reach Lisbon where I took an aeroplane for England.

"Every Frenchman except a small minority ardently desires allied victory and rejoices in the news of all British successes. The state of public sentiment may be gauged by the fact that recently a crowd of 50,000 persons demonstrated against the Germans in Paris."

Pro-British Sentiment

Referring to life in the small Breton village where he lived after leaving Paris M. Diethelm said that the French soldiers who returned to France after Dunkirk having refused to serve with the Free French were ostracised by everyone.

The public sentiment was unanimously behind the British when they entered Syria. No public figure in France was popular unless he was believed to be resisting the Germans. The only time when Marshal Petain was warmly received was after he dismissed Laval.

"Unfortunately Marshal Petain is surrounded not only by traitors but by misguided Frenchmen who believe that collaboration with the enemy is the only means of escape from intolerable sufferings" M. Diethelm concluded.

RUBBER EXPORT BUREAU FOR BATAVIA

BATAVIA, Aug. 30.

Rubber producers and exporters have decided to establish a Rubber Export Bureau.

It will start operating on February ninth with its headquarters at Batavia and a branch office at Surabaya.

Rubber producers and exporters have been considering close cooperation to look after their mutual interests under the present conditions and the formation of the bureau is the result.—Reuter.

Kent To Stay With Ontario State Secretary

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.

It is revealed that Mr. P. F. Casgrain, Ontario State Secretary has placed his summer home at Charlevoix County (Quebec) at the disposal of the Duke of Kent who is proceeding there to-day for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain.—Reuter.

DICTATOR AND HIS PILOT!

Hitler Wants More Italian Troops On Russian Front

Sgr. Mussolini personally piloted Hitler's plane on the return journey from the visit to the northern sector of the Russian front, according to a description of the Hitler-Mussolini meeting by a special correspondent of the official Italian news agency.

The visit to the front followed talks, during the first part of which the leaders conferred alone.

Towards the end, their military and diplomatic advisers were brought in.

One report says that Hitler wanted Mussolini to send more Italian troops to fight on the eastern front and more Italians to work in Germany to increase war production.

The future of Europe after the war was also discussed but they were not able to put forward any concrete proposals except the usual catchword "new order in Europe."

According to the correspondent of the Italian news agency, Hitler and Mussolini visited the Luftwaffe headquarters on the front where Mussolini chatted with Field Marshal Goering.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE COUNCIL TO SOVIET'S HELP

T. U. C. Decision To Recommend Step To Edinburgh Congress

LONDON, August 29.

Establishment of an Anglo-Russian Trade Union Council will be recommended to the Annual Congress of the Trade Union Council which opens at Edinburgh on Monday.

A decision to recommend this step was reached by the General Council of the T.U.C. today.

The object will be to secure the closest co-operation between the Russian and British Trade Union movements, raise maximum help for the Russians and prevent German propagandists playing one movement off against the other.

War Cabinet Minister, Mr. Attlee, will address the conference and for the first time the B.B.C. will record and broadcast part of the proceedings.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER MENZIES REMAINS IN CABINET

Retain Post Of Defence Minister

SYDNEY, August 29.

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, remains in the Commonwealth Cabinet as Defence Minister. The only change made in the existing Cabinet is substitution of Mr. Fadden for Mr. Menzies as Prime Minister.

Mr. Fadden retains his former post of treasurer and Mr. Menzies retains that of Minister for Defence which he held in his own Cabinet.

Mr. Fadden indicated however that an extensive Cabinet reshuffle is possible after the budget had been dealt with next month.

KENT VISITS CANADIAN AIRCRAFT PLANT

MONTREAL, August 30.

The Duke of Kent's very busy day included an inspection of the 11 types of planes manufactured in Canada, a visit to an R.A.F. Ferry Command, a review of a smart Airforce Guard of Honour, a diligent inspection of number one wireless school and lunch and tea in its officers' mess.

Later the Duke drove to Canadian Pacific Railway shops and saw heavy infantry tanks being manufactured and visited the Fairchild Aircraft plant, watching bomber production.

The Duke frequently talked to airmen, workmen and workwomen repeatedly remarking "you're doing a fine job". Everywhere the Duke went he met lines of cheering and waving people in the crowded streets of Montreal.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 9, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1360
Parsi: Ahunavad Gatha 1, 1310
Hightide: 7-30; 19-14
Lowtide: 0-28; 13-51
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.—The adjourned General Meeting of the Marwadi Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

KHURSHED MANDAL.—The Annual Elocution Competition for Parsi College Students of the Khurshed Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Dr. Jivanji Mody's Hall, Fort.

NATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.—The fourth anniversary celebration of the National Cricket Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SWAYAM SEVADAL.—An important General Body meeting of the above Sevadal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 30 p.m. at the premises of Sangha's Room.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM.—A lecture on "Latest Scientific Researches and Ashta Siddhis of Yoga" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

GITA CLASS.—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION.—The Flag Salutation function will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the premises of "G" Ward D.C.C. Dadar Dr. T. R. Naravane, the President, will unfurl the flag and address the meeting.

RASTRABHASHA PRACHARAK MANDAL.—The annual gathering and Prize Distribution ceremony of Rastrabhasha Pracharak Mandal will take place to-day (Sunday) under the Presidentship of Syt. Sudarshan in Madhav Baug Hall at 3-30.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI.—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

C. K. P. VIVAH MANDAL.—A meeting of the C. K. P. Vivah Mandal Bombay will be held in the office of the Mandal, Khandke Building No. 2, to-day (Sunday) between 3-30 and 5-30 p.m (S.T.), when only the members of the Managing Committee are to attend.

THE SAVARKAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—A public reception will be accorded to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, Hindu Maha Sabha, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Gaiwadi open Maidan, Girgaum.
The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

TAGORE MEMORIAL ACADEMY.
A meeting will be held under the auspices of Tagore Memorial Academy of the Catholic Students Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. There, will be recitations from works of Tagore, speeches on the various aspects of Tagore's life and a scene from "Sacrifice" will be staged.

SHREEMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN.—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Poibawadi, Parel. On this occasion Prof. Yeshwantrao, Sangeet Keshari, will give songs in Tamil language.

DAWOODI BOHRA APPEAL CONFERENCE.—There will be a discussion at Salahakar Office near Null Bazar to-day (Sunday) among Mr Yusufali Surti and The Matriculates, Graduates and other Social Workers of the Bohra Community, at 10 a.m. in connection with the Dawoodi Bohra Appeal Conference.

FORT STUDENTS' PNION.
The spinning classes which are now running daily from 8—9 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of Fort Students' Union will be kept open for all from the 1st September. Hindustani classes will also be held for all at the same time.
It is hoped that the residents of the Fort area will make the best use of this opportunity.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Arise, My Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night In Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Men of Boys' Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Broadway Limited" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Saloon Bar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
Pathe—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matine to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday In Bombay" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Manthan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE—Daily change of programme.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

MASS SPINNING AT MATUNGA.—The monthly mass spinning demonstration will take place at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m. (S.T.). The demonstration will be followed by a public meeting.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION.—The 7th Annual General Meeting of the Kanara Students' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Old Mody Street, Fort Bombay.

SILK WORKERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Silk Workers will be held at Dharavi, opposite Masjid, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to organise the workers in the Bombay Silk Workers' Union and demand the redress of their grievances under war conditions. Mr. Charles Mascarenas will preside and Mr. Tajudin Ajmeri, Mr. Mahomed Sidique and Hassan Kaji will speak.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE.—All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to a discourse by Mr. M. B. Parthasarathy, in Kannada on Sjt. Puttappa's "Raktakshi" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in th premises of the National Kannada Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai will deliver a lecture recounting his experiences in the Field of Research at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.—A monthly Social of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga (G. I. P.) Mr. N. M. Joshi Esq., M.L.A. (Central) will speak on The "Textile Labour Inquiry Committee Report, Final" followed by discussions and light refreshments.

BALKAN-JI-BARI.—A general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., at "Saroj Nivas" (Shrimati Sarlaben Ratilal Nanavaty's residence), Juhu Road, Vile Parle. All Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Branches, active workers of the Association and friends interested in the Movement are also invited to attend.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A public meeting under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Sayani Road Corner near Saifan Choki to give a send off to Satyagrahi Venkatesh Shenia. Dr. T. R. Naravane will preside and Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. Purushottam Trikamdas and others will speak on the present situation.

GANESH FESTIVAL PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY.

At Kalyan Andhra Association, Mr. N. C. N. Ashraya will speak in English on "the communal problem and the future of India" between 5 and 7. Harikatha in Telugu by Mr C. M. Jiwan Das on Ramdas from 9 to 11 p.m.
At Y.M.H.A. Hindi Elocution competition at 8-30 p.m and English elocution competition at 4 p.m
At Chembur, prize distribution and immersion of the Ganpati image.
At Brahman Sabha, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar will speak at 6-30 p.m.

Voters' Number Doubled

Record Addition To Preliminary Rolls In Territorial Constituency

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The first publication of the electoral rolls for all constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and of the Council was made today. In the territorial constituency of the Bombay City (General Mohamedan, Anglo-Indian Indian Christian, European and scheduled classes), the total number of voters is 3,90.000.

The preliminary lists published on the 30th of June showed a total of 1,95,800 so that there is a distinctive addition of voters in the rolls during the one month's period that was given by Government for enrolment of those whose names had not been published in the preliminary rolls.

The Commerce and Industry constitutency of the Assembly shows a total of 814 voters in the first publication. There was no preliminary publication.

The University constituency of the Assembly shows 8,801 voters.

The preliminary publication of the list of voters of the Council showed a total of 4,375 for the general Mohamedan and European constituency. The first publication of the rolls to-day shows a total of 4,620.

So far as the Bombay Suburban District is concerned, the total number of voters for the Assembly is 49,493.

For the Legislative Council it is 225.

Compared to the 1936 rolls, the rolls for the Assembly as also the Council prepared during 1941, show a distinctive rise in the number of voters.

The Assembly voters in 1936 were 3,02.000 for the territorial (General Mohamedan, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, European and scheduled classes) constituency as compared to 3,90,000 shown in the 1941 rolls.

The Legislative Council rolls show an addition of nearly 13.000 voters over the 1936 figures.

The Convener, Electoral Rolls Sub Committee of the B. P. Muslim League, writes:—
The first publication of the Electoral Rolls of Bombay City for the Voters of Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council will be made on 31st August and thereafter 10 days time will be given for applying to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, for any additions or alterations of the names.
Copies of the Rolls will be placed in the Office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Shahru Castle, Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay, and the Muslim public is hereby requested to refer to the said Rolls and see that their names are entered therein. In case their names are not entered in the Rolls, although they possess qualifications of a Voter entitled for enrolment, they should produce the necessary proofs of their qualifications in the Office of the League in good time when every thing needful will be done to make applications to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay for entering the omitted names.

NEW SARASWAT UNION.—The Social gathering of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) in Forbes Gujerati Hall between 4 to 7 p.m.

PAREL SPORTING CLUB.—The proposition that "mixed marriages should be condemned" will be moved by Mr. Denis D'Souza at a public debate to be held at the Club premises at Parel to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. Alfred J. O. Pinto will lead the opposition Misses Gladyn Lobo, Florie D'Souza and Messrs. Louis Fialho and Danial D'Souza will also speak. Very Rev. Fr. Valls S.J., will preside.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN THE CITY

The Bombay Branch of the A.I.S.A. has decided to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's 73rd Birth day by issuing Khadi Hundis from the 1st September. Khadi Hundis worth one lakh and fifty thousand rupees have been issued and it is expcted that as usual there will be good response from the general public.

ALL INDIA STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.—A public meeting under the joint auspices of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference and the Kathiawar Praja Mandal to protest against the savage punishments meted out in "The Ratlam Conspiracy Case" will be held to-morrow (Monday) in Hira Baugh Hall, C.P. Tank at 8-30 p.m.
Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai will preside and Messrs. Shri Umashanker Dixit, Shri Purushotam Trikamdas, Shri Samaldas Gandhi, Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt, Shri S. M. Agarkar, Shri Kanaiyalal Vaidya and Shri Dwarkanath Kachru will speak.

FLAG HOISTING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the monthly Flag Hoisting ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Shri Ambaram Talakchand will unfurl the tri-colour flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA.—Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will be held at the Napoo Garden, G.I.P., Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m (S.T.) Mrs. Hansaben Mehta will unfurl the Flag and Sjts. Manubhai V. Desai, J. C. Maitra, G. A. Tolanka and others will speak on the occasion.

KOLHAPUR ADOPTION AFFAIR.—A public meeting will be held on behalf of Bharat Rakshak Dal Bombay, to criticise the attitude of the Government in granting permission to the Maharani Tarabai Saheb of Kolhapur to adopt an heir to the throne of Kolhapur according to her wishes, at Pandurang Balibhadra Chawl, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday) Speaker:—Mr. V. R. Bhide.

BOMBAY BENGALI MAHILA SAMITY.
A meeting of the Bengali ladies of Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Bengali Mahila Samity, will be held at the Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Anglo-Bengali School Naigaum, Dadar to-morrow (Monday) at 5 p.m. to pay homage to the memory of Poet Rabindranath Tagore

GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE UNION.—Lady Rama Rau will address the students to-morrow (Monday) at 1-30 p.m. The subject of her talk will be: "Women's part in Indian Renaissance." Prof. K. R. Mehta, will preside on the occasion.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

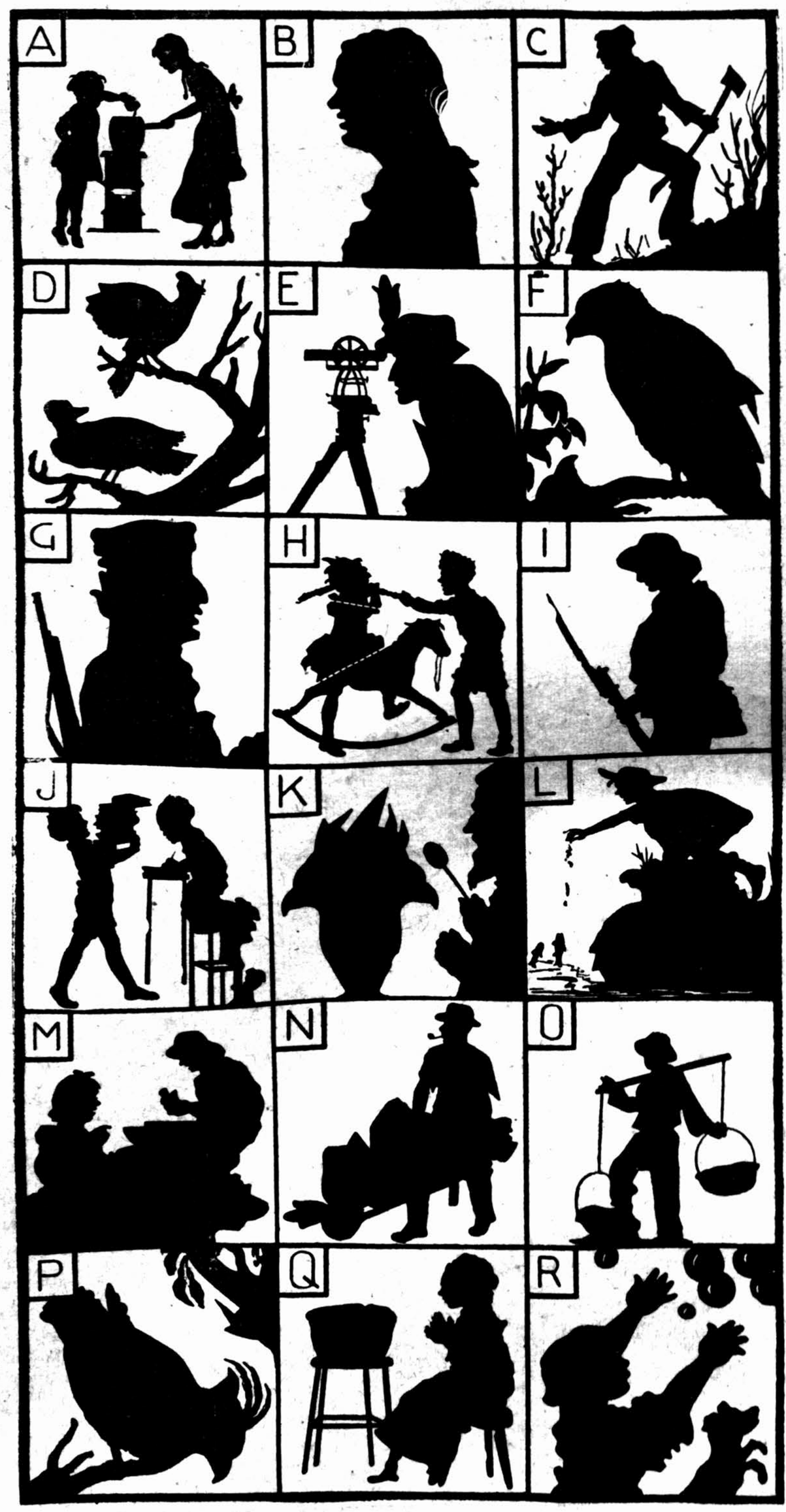
This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th September, 1941 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPT., 1941

Silhouette Competition R/8/41.

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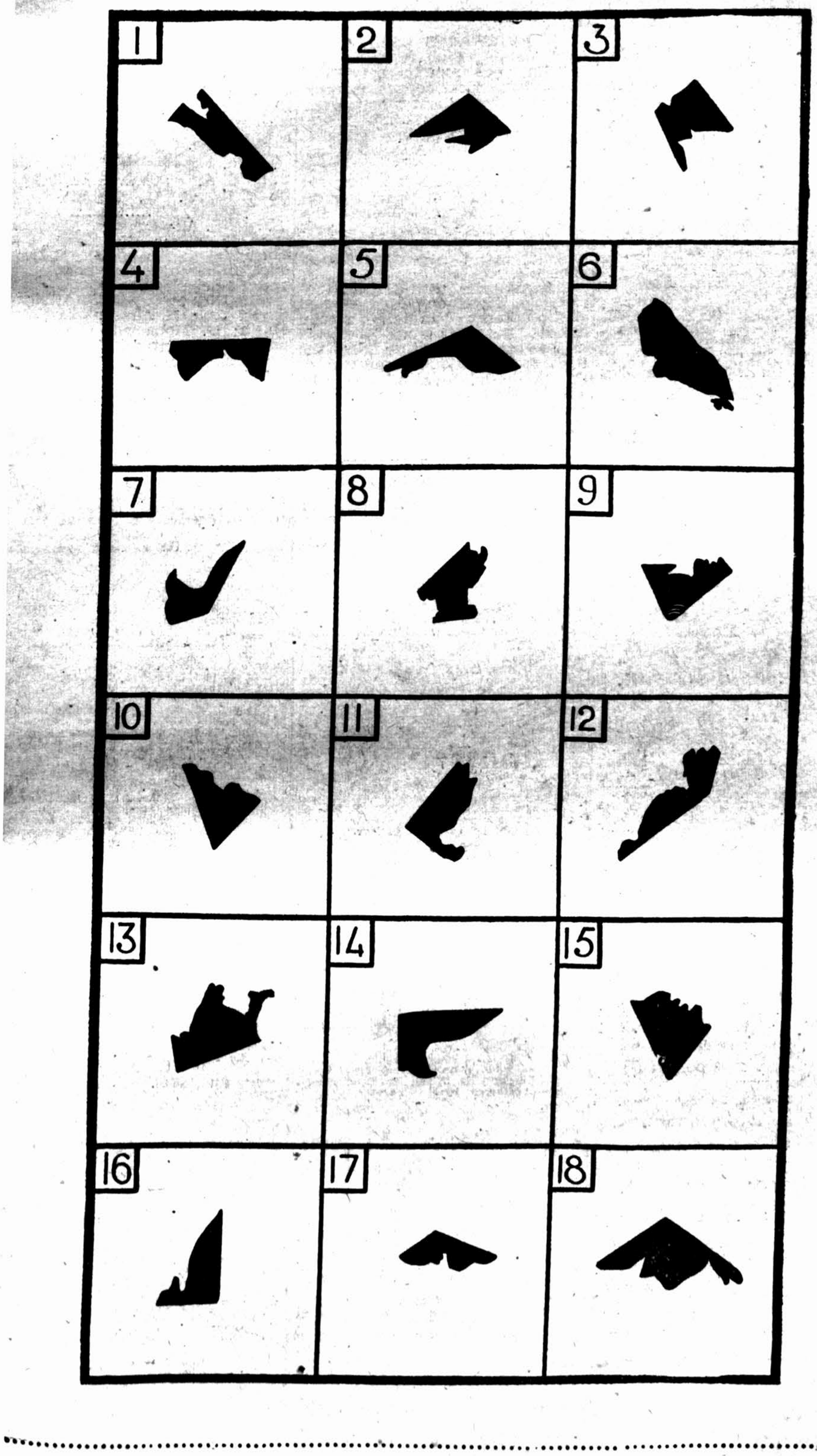

Silhouette Competition 31/8/41.

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Silhouette Competition 31/8/41

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Silhouette Competition 31/8/41

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POONA BIG MEETING FIRST DAY

Talib And Chotani Score Doubles

Punters Have A Good Day

The first day of big meeting was decided in pleasant weather, the bright sun shining throughout. The Double and Treble pools brought over, attracted big crowd from Bombay and necessitated the Railway authorities to run three trains.

Sauce Anglaise, cleverly handled by Amir Ahmed annexed the Bhamburda Plate Div. II. Vezou made the early running and finished good fourth, and should do better when next saddled.

Chotani's bracket, headed by Lakhpat was in great demand in the Yeravda Plate, and scored easily by six lengths.

Dahman Fadil scored by a head from Subhi Jazira in H. H The Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate (Div. II) and paid Rs. 315 for win.

Oliver captured the Indian Breeders stakes from the raging favourite Solomon and thus credited Chotani with a double.

Roberts steered King of Sports to victory in the Lincoln Plate. Ishrat Sultana backed down to twos could only run a bad third, 3 1|4 lengths behind the winner. The Gwalior mare was leading when negotiating the bend, but thereafter suddenly fell back and came up again, to fill in the third place. This one should be backed again.

Carabas, J. O'Neale up, won the Baldoyle Plate from Solmint and Sitara. The last named was heavily supported but lost valuable ground by running wide at the bend, and would ask my readers not to ignore her chance when next saddled. Tall Story, as usual, gave trouble at the gate and started last.

Let Slip and National Flag passed the winning post locked up together and dead-heated in the Creterion Plate. The favourite, Good Fare, finished behind the pair.

Three hort heads separated Pushpamala, Assaf Mahmud, Fadhli Minshad and Gazal, but on an objection for bumping raised by the rider of Assaf Mahmud, Pushpamala was placed second. Hikmat Pasha again played at the gate, and lost a couple of lengths.

Serene Higness, Jadhav astride easily accounted for others in the concluding event. Tavern and Levant both Higgins' candidates made tardy beginning. The first named however soon made up ground and chased the winner till the Bend.

Bromley and Roberts scored Doubles and Raffaele, J. O'Neale, Walsh, Britt and Jadhav rode a winner each.

The Daily Double swelled to Rs. 59,545|- and was distributed among sixty nominators each getting Rs. 857|8|- Ten Punters were rewarded Rs. 1,115|- each for nominating the Treble.

First Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. M.S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE, 8/11 (cd. 8/4), Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. B.D. Garware's BEAU GESTE 7/13, Bhoopsingh 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's VIRGINIS 8/6 (cd. 7/13), Chavan ..3
Mr. F. Bullock's VEZOU 8/9 (cd. 8/2), P. Khade 4
Not run: Canvasail 8/13, La Concorde 8/13, Lord Clarion 8/9, None So Gay 8/4. Fun of the Fayre 8/2, Langdon 8/0.
Won by head, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by E.C. Forsyth.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-45 p.m

THE YERAVDA PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8/12, Bromley 1
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8/11, Sibbritt 2
Mr. D. Randall's KILCASH 8/9, Raffaele 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 8/0, Roberts 4
Not run: Ishtay 9/2, Pratap, 7/11.
Won by 6 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 58 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

★ ★

Third Race: 3-15 p.m.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji of Lathi's DAHMAN FADHIL 8/11, Raffaele 1
Mr. F.A. Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 7/11, J. O'Neale 2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's AKHU AMIN 8/4, Marrable 3
Mr. A.R.A. Wahab's GHUSSUN AL ILAH 7/11, Evans 4
All ran.
Won by head, neck, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 22 4/5 secs
Tote paid Rs. 315 for win; Rs. 57, Rs. 59 and Rs. 52 for places.
Winner trained by D.M. Mistry.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8/11, Bromley 1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SOLOMON 7/9 (cd. 7/12), Jones 2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 9/12, Britt 3
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's MISS O.K. 7/4 (cd. 7/7), Roberts 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, head.
Time: 1 min. 42 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE LINCOLN PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Messrs. A.H. Ahmedbhoy and K.P. Pole's KING OF SPORTS 7/7, Roberts 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's HIGH LIGHTS 8/0, Brace 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ISHRAT SULTANA 8/2, Jones 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's NORTHERN LIGHTS 8/7, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Cash 7/11, Meadow 7/9, Terrace 7/9.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 mins. 9 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. S. C. Woodward's CARABAS 7/7, J. O'Neale 1
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's SOLMINT 8/7, Carr 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SITARA 8/7, Raffaele 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 7/11, Brace 4
Not run: Panaster 9/0, Avon Song 8/6, Ravioli 8/2.
Time: 1 min. 55 secs.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Tote paid Rs. 95 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by D.W. Balfour.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 5-15 p.m

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 8/0, Britt Deadheated with Messrs. B.K. Poddar and M.D. Somany's LET SLIP 8/2, Bromley 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 9/4, Carr 3
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 7/11, Brace 4
Not run: Usk 8/2, Leander 7/7.
Time: 1 min. 13 secs.
Dead heat 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Tote paid Rs. 27 on National Flag, Rs. 35 on Let Slip and Rs. 25 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-45 p.m.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Messrs. Harmony and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8/8, Roberts 1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8/12, Jones 2
Mr. G. G. Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 7/13, Meekings 3
Mrs. C.P. Chetty's GAZAL 7/7, Bromley ...4
All ran.
Time: 2 mins. 21 4/5 secs.
Won by short head, short head, short head.
Tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SERENE HIGHNESS 8/4, Jadhav 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8/12, Roberts 2
Mr. F Bullock's ROYAL ALLIANCE 8/7, Sibbritt 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8/8, Whiteside 4
Not run: Dante 8/11, Little Son 8/11, Honor M. 7/7.
Time: 1 min. 43 1/5 secs.
Won by 3 lengths, neck, 2 1/2 lengths.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedali.

Satiranjan Shield

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

In the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament, the following matches will be played at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, to-day (Sunday):—
4-30 p.m. Bombay City Police v H.V.M.
5-30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. v. Muslim Sports.

Rovers Cup

Y. M. C. A. SCRAPE THROUGH

SHINING CLUB GO DOWN FIGHTING

In the second round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, Y. M. C. A. the League Champions, just managed to scrape through at the expense of Shining Club, Peshawar by the odd goal in three on Saturday evening. Extra time had to be played to arrive at a decision.

PESHWARI'S LEAD

The Shining Club forwards set up a hot pace from the very start and had the local defence in difficulties. It took them however ten minutes before they could score. Their centre-forward, Attaulla, broke through the Association defence and scored a fine goal-stung to the quick, the Y.M.C.A. forwards put every ounce of their strength to level up matters. Bhimrao and Balan had nearly scored on several occasions. But they failed to find the net at the psychological moments.

Crossing over with a deficit of one goal, the Young Men exerted greater pressure in the second moiety. But they were thwarted in their ambition either by the Peshawar Custodian, Sayad Gul, or their right full-back, Allram, who acquitted themselves most creditably on the whole. A penalty goal during the closing stages scored by Humphreys brought the Champions on even terms. There being no decision at full time extra time was played. During the first half of which Bhimrao notched the winning goal from close quarters, collaring a neat pass from Shanmugam at the left flank. Although the visiting forwards tried desperately, they could not beat the local defence again. However Shining Club made their exit with credit to themselves, though it must be added that Y.M.C.A. might have conquered them by a big margin even on the day's play, with a little luck in scoring!

RESULT

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
SHINING F. C., PESHAWAR ..... 1 goal.

Y. M. C. A.:—Cohen; Alexander and Suvarna; Humphries, V. Thompson and Ramnath; M. Jesudian, Bhimrao, Balan, Shanmugan and Ramchandra.

SHINING F. C., PESHAWAR:—Sayad Gul; H. Allram and Jam Musih; G. Mohamed, Abdul Rauf and Sultan Murad; M. Rafiq, Wazir Mohd., Ataulla, Taj Mohd. and Mohd. Yusaf.

Referee:—W. R. Ridley.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Mohamedan Sporting, Calcutta vs. Apollo Rainbow, at 5-40 p. m.

CALCUTTA RACES

Morley Rides A Double

Calcutta: August 30.

Following are the results of to-day's Calcutta Races:—

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr. D. S. Bakshi's CHASHM MANZOOR 7/12, Morley 1
Mr. Abdul Karim's HERO 8/11, Lott 2
Col. R.L. Vance's BREAK UP 8/0, Harris 3
Mrs. F.W.E. Hood's RADIO 7/7, Sharp ...4
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 20 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 70/8 for win: Rs. 41, and Rs. 22 for places.

THE VISITORS' PLATE (Div. II) Distance about 7 furlongs.
Dr. M.M. Ghosh and Mr. J. Gujadhur's VIOL D'GAMBA 8/1, Ayres 1
Mr. A.O. Brown's SON OF A WITCH 9/4, Sharp 2
Col. Sree Gobinda Shum Shere J.B.R.'s FURIOSO 7/9, Stead 3
Mr. A.T. Law's THORNLET 7/7, Higson ...4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 32 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 52 for win; Rs. 15/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE VISITORS' PLATE (Div. I)—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. H.M. Thaddeu's WINAMAID 7/12, Morley 1
Mr. S.R. Varma's TEWINA 7/7, Peacock ...2
Messrs. R. Chamria, S. Bhatter and K. Charan's CUTTING RAIN 7/9, Ayres ...3
Mr. J. G. Siewert's DUTY TAX 7/11, Baker 4
Won by 3 lengths, head and 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 32 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 13/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 16/8 for places.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. G.M. Mullick's LOVELOCK 9/5, Brown 1
Mr. C.E.L. Milne-Robertson's ABSTRACT 9/1, Ayres 2
Miss Pamela Clarke's DROICHEAD NUA 9/0, Ermer 3
Mr. A. Curlender's RORY OF THE HILLS 7/10, Higson 4
Won by 1 length, neck and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 31 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 17/8, Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 19/8 for places.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ram Prakash's WATCHMAN 7/7, Stead 1
Mr. M.H. Kidwai's ROYAL SCEPTRE 9/1, Marland 2
Mr. Bangali Singh's HANS 8/9, Morley ...3
Maj. Lord Kensington's HERETIC 8/9, Brown 4
Won by neck, 2 lengths and 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 20 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 19/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE LOWTHER PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
Mr. Kashi Charan's COTTAGE SPINNER 8/0, Harris 1
Mr. N.N. Basu's RAIDING LIGHT 8/1 Stead 2
Mr. S.R. Varma's THORNBURY 8/11, Morley 3
Miss Pamela Clarke's CONVENT BELL 8/6, Ermer 4
Won by neck, 1/2 length and 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 32 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 124/8 for win; Rs. 41, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 26/8 for places.

THE REGENT PARK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. Fredilis' LADY MONOWAI 10/11 Brice 1
Mr. C.B. Pecker's VERBSON 10/0, Owner 2
Mr. J.G. Siewert's FIRST BLOOD 10/6, Read 3
Mr. A.J. Elkin's STAR BRONZE 11/2, Pool 4
Won by neck, 3 lengths and 1 1/4 lengths
Time: 1 min. 22 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 64 for win; Rs. 22/8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 35/8 for places.
Double Tote 204 tickets, each paid Rs. 82-8
Treble Tote 7 tickets, each paid Rs. 2,527.

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U. P. M. L. C.'s SUMMONED

Resolutions Tabled By Various Members To Be Discussed Informally

LUCKNOW, August 30.

For the first time since the Legislatures were suspended, the members of the United Provinces Legislative Council, numbering about 60, have been summoned by its President, Sir Sita Ram.

Some of the other, including Sir Sita Ram, have arrived here and they will discuss informally to-day various matters affecting the province. Some members have given notice of resolutions which will also be considered informally.

The members will meet to-morrow and pass resolutions.—A. P.

Attempt To Bribe Burma Premier?

RANGOON, August 29.

A complaint against an Indian, describing himself as an advocate, was filed to-day in the Insein Court, on a charge of attempting to offer a bribe of Rs. 7,000 to the Premier for the post of Immigration Officer.

The man is under arrest.—A. P

AGARKAR RESUMES C. I. CONFERENCE PRESIDENTSHIP

KHANDWA, August 28.

Syt. S. M. Agarkar Working President of the Central India States' People's Conference and Editor of "Hindi Swarajya", Khandwa had offered Satyagraha and in his absence the work of the C. I. Conference was to be looked after by the Vice-President.

But Syt. Agarkar was released in the first week of June from Khandwa jail. since then he is looking after the Conference work and he is the elected Working President of the Central India States' People's Conference.

The General Secretary of the Indore Praja Mandal Pandit Krishnakant Vyas and other workers of C. I. have left for Bombay and now today Syt. Agarkar, the Working President of the Central India States' People's Conference is leaving for Bombay.

Chinese Goodwill Mission At Rangoon

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

The Chinese Goodwill Mission, headed by Dr. Mon Lin Chiang, the Chancellor of the National Peking University, arrived to-day.

The leader of the Mission told the Associated Press: "We look forward to furthering our ties of mutual friendship at this hour of democratic solidarity."—A. P.

Mrs. Naidu In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here from Hyderabad this morning. She was received and garlanded at Howrah station by representatives of different organisations, including the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha.

Mrs. Naidu will preside over the Tagore memorial meeting at the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

Doctors And Petrol

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The view that the supplementary rationing of petrol to doctor in the city during the month of August was inadequate, was expressed at a meeting of the members of the medical profession of Calcutta and suburbs held this evening under the joint auspices of the Bengal Provincial Branch and the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Medical Association and the Calcutta Medical Club.

Considering the difficulties and inconveniences caused to the profession due to the petrol rationing scheme of the Government as it was being applied at present, the meeting pointed out that in Madras as also in some other provinces, doctors were allowed their normal consumption of petrol. A. P.

A free reading room and library in memory of the late Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, well-known Congress Leader of Karnatak, was declared open on Sunday morning at Shivaji Park, by Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy presided over the function. A view of the gathering on the occasion.

Satyagrahis Have No Say: It Is For Mahatma To Decide

Ex-Minister Of Bihar On Future Programme

PATNA, August 29.

"It was for Mahatma Gandhi to chalk out our programme and direct our activities. As true Satyagrahis, we have no say in the matter. We are always prepared to obey the mandate of the Congress High Command," said Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, former Finance Minister of Bihar, in an interview after his release from the Hazaribagh Jail.

Both Mr. Srikrishna Sinha and Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha met Dr. Rajendra Prasad again yesterday.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has been called to meet here on September 2, when the question of the resignation of Congressmen from the Local Bodies will be decided finally. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha and Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha will also attend the meeting.

It was stated by Mr. A. N. Sinha, that so far about 1,16,00,000 yards of yarn were spun by the Satyagrahi prisoners in the Hazaribagh Jail out of which about two lakhs each were contributions of the two ex-Ministers.—A. P.

Mahatma Against Nagpur Hunger-strike

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 29.

It is understood that Mr. Bhikulal Chandak, Chief of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the position about hunger-strike by 'C' Class political prisoners in Nagpur Jail for getting milk, curds etc., which was supplied in summer. It is learnt Mahatma Gandhi does not approve of such a strike.—A. P.

Harijans Want A Seat On Viceroy's Council

DEHRA DUN, August 29.

An All-India Harijan Deputation it is understood, will wait shortly on His Excellency the Viceroy to place before him some urgent demands of the Harijans who in the first place are dissatisfied with the manner in which their claims of representation on the Viceroy's Expanded Council have been overlooked.

The Deputationists will press their claim on the ground that they form a considerable bulk of India's population.

Secondly they will ask the Viceroy to remove distinction of martial and non-martial classes, to enroll Harijans in the army in very large numbers and to create separate Harijan regiments.

Thirdly, they will emphasise that the Land Alienation Act of Punjab which has caused great resentment and hardship among the people concerned there be expunged from the Statute Book and that classification of Harijans as non-agricultural class in the Punjab be undone, as it hits them hard so far as their economic and agricultural prosperity is concerned.—A. P.

BURMAN PREMIER TO FLY TO ENGLAND

RANGOON, August 30.

The Associated Press understands that U. Saw, the Premier accompanied by U Tin Tut, Special Commissioner, will shortly fly to England.

The Premier will also visit the United States and see President Roosevelt.—A. P.

SCANTY RAINS IN GWALIOR

Plants Withering Away In Various Areas

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, August 27.

Rains being scanty and regular monsoons breaking out late this year the sowing of cotton seeds generally commenced in the first week of July. During the month of July rains varying between 0.20 and 11.45 inches were recorded.

The seeds germinated normally, but the plants withered in Gwalior Prant for want of rains. In some areas in the Malwa Prant also plants withered for the same reason, though recent rains have improved the conditions there. The plants are weak in almost the whole of the Gwalior Prant.

In Malwa Prant the area under cotton cultivation is estimated to be equal to that of the last year, while nothing definite can at this stage be said of the area in the Gwalior Prant owing to the resowings having been only recently started there.

At the Chakri Fair held recently at Gwalior, the first, second and the third prize went to Nabi Bux, Mul Chand and Bikramjit respectively. The highest number of rounds was 37 and the longest thread was 61 feet.

The Local Scindia Football Tournament will commence from August 28. Ten local schools have sent in their entries. The final match has been scheduled to take place on September 1.

GAS AS SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL

Madras Govt. To Stimulate Charcoal Supply For Automobiles

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

With a view to encouraging the use of cheap producer-gas in the place of petrol for motor vehicles, the Government have examined measures for stimulating the supply of charcoal necessary for producer-gas vehicles.

It is estimated that for 2,000 such vehicles about 30,000 tons of charcoal would be required in a year.

On this basis, it is learnt, arrangements are being made for the sale of coupes in the poorer classes of reserve forests to contractors producing charcoal.

In view of the growing demand it is expected that private enterprise would develop casuarina plantations and other sources for the production of high-grade charcoal to supplement the supply from the Forest Department.

The Government have asked the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in this connection to organise co-operative societies to assist in the cultivation of casuarina in suitable areas for the supply of charcoal.—A. P.

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LADY SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

Taken To Yeravda For Detention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Lilavati Ramnikrai Joshi and Mrs. Gangaben Bhailalbhai Patel who were scheduled to offer satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested in the early hours of the morning and taken to Yeravda for detention.

Death Of Mr. Md. Yusuf Ansari

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr Mahomed Yusuf Ansari. The late Mr. Ansari was a well-known writer in Urdu and Gujarati. He wrote poetry under the name of "Nazim". Mr. Ansari edited several newspapers in Urdu and was a frequent contributor to Gujarati newspapers. He was born in Lucknow but educated in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay.

DEFENCE COUNCIL

Consultations With Whitehall

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Inquiries in Simla show that so far no resignation letter from Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan or others has been received by the authorities. Evidently they are still engaged in drafting the letters explaining their position In the meantime consultations are reported to be going on with Secretary of State regarding the filling up of vacancies—whether the principle of giving representations to Provincial Governments concerned should be adopted or they should be otherwise filled. There is reason to believe that the vacancies caused by the resignations of Muslim Premiers will be used for giving more representations to other minorities like the Sikhs. The Nawab of Chhattaris vacancy will be filled by a landholder. Similarly another woman member will be found for Begum Shah Nawaz's place. For consequent reduction in the number of Muslim members in the Defence Council it is said the blame will be thrown on the attitude of the Muslim League and the conduct of the Premiers and others in resigning after accepting seats.

DEATH DUE TO HEART TROUBLE.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death following heart-attack of Alex Mariano Rodrigues residing at St. Mary's Road, Mazagaon, who died on 13th August.

It was stated in the press that the deceased died under suspicious circumstances.

The Coroner sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser who reported that no poison was detected and the Police Surgeon stated that in his opinion death was due to natural causes

KRIPALANI IN PATNA

PATNA, Aug. 30.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived here this morning from Lucknow to see Dr. Rajendra Prasad who has been ailing for the last so many days.

He was received at the station by Mr. Anugrahnarayan Sinha, former Finance Minister, Bihar Professor Abdul Bari and other Congressmen.

Acharya Kripalani is expected to stay here for two days.—A. P

Around The Courts

Lady Faces Trial Under Defence Of India Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For failing to declare to the Custodian of Enemy Property Rs. 875-- belonging to a German internee, Miss Eve Gibbons was charged to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that Rs. 875 belonging to a German internee was in the possession of the accused and she failed to declare the same to the Custodian of Enemy Property as required by the Defence of India Rules. Pleading not guilty to the charge the accused stated that the money belonged to one of her friends and it was entrusted to her to be given to a German internee in case he wanted money. It was not, she contended enemy property.

The case stands adjourned.

Social Vice Case

EVIDENCE OF POLICE SURGEON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day is the ninth day of the trial of Bannubai alias Laxmibai Kohli and her husband Motiram Kohli, which is being held at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury.

As the trial is going to be a protracted one His Lordship has extended the sitting of the Court from 4-45 p.m. to 6 p.m. since yesterday.

Though the High Court is ordinarily closed on Saturday, the Sessions Court met as a special case to-day for the hearing of the trial.

The girl's cross-examination which took a day and a half concluded yesterday afternoon. After which several other witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution.

Dr. Homi Mehta, the Police Surgeon of Bombay and Dr. P. M. Jasawalla, a private practitioner gave evidence for the prosecution when the hearing of the trial was resumed this morning.

At the outset Counsel for the prosecution and defence argued the matter of the admission of a letter produced by witness Bharucha, ex-Secretary of the Irani Anjuman purported to have been written by Bannubai, the first accused.

The Jury retired when the arguments were going on.

After hearing Councel His Lordship ruled that the letter should be admitted.

The Jury returned after the ruling was given and the contents of the letter which were in Gujarati were read out to them.

Dr. Homi S. Mehta, the Police Surgeon of Bombay, examined on behalf of the prosecution to-day said:—

"I examined the girl on October 21, 1940. She was sent by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The results of my examination showed that she was accustomed to sexual intercourse. No apparent discharge. No disease. No injury on genitals. Age between 16 and 18. In my opinion, the girl is definitely under 16. The age was estimated by scientific tests.

Outward symptoms of the disease of gonorrhoea would disappear if the girl was given treatment. When I conducted the examination I found no outward symptoms.

The girl in my opinion is of sufficient stature and build to admit of repeated sexual intercourse.

In giving the age between 16 and 18 years, I have given the maximum margin of error.

I am not in a position to deny that she may be 18 years and one day.

His Lordship addressing the gentlemen of the jury observed that at the date of the charge according to medical evidence the age of the girl should have been 15 years.

COURT CLERK PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

The next witness was Vasant Shanker Karande, clerk of the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar. He produced an application submitted by Dastur Dinyar.

Asked by prosecution for the original medical subject, witness stated that the contents of the certificate were at the back of the application.

Dastur Dinyar claimed exemption from attending court as witness when the case was being heard at Dadar, as he was leaving for Iran on medical advice, as he was badly ailing.

Questioned by Dr. Ambedkar whether any order was passed on the application witness stated that it was filed.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Dr. P. M. Jasawalla, was then examined for the prosecution.

The next witness was Dastur Khodamorad.

The cross-examination of the witness was going on when the Court rose for the lunch recess.

LASCAR'S FATAL FALL INTO SHIP'S HOLD.

Idrus Usman, aged (28) a lascar in the Docks who was lying in an unconscious condition in the hospital due to a fall into the hold of a ship since August 21, died on Friday.

A verdict of death due to accidental fall while carrying the orders of the authorities, was recorded on Saturday.

ALLEGED STABBING OF MAN WHO COMPLAINED TO POLICE.

Nursing a grievance over a complaint lodged against them to the Police Commissioner, four kamatis waylaid, assaulted and stabbed Kalidas Keshav Rao at Kamatipura on Friday.

Kalidas was removed to the J. J. Hospital and his condition is said to be very precarious. The police are instituting inquiries and have arrested one Gangaram in this connection.

3 ILLICIT LIQUOR ARRESTS.

Shankar Kundlik Kadam, Tulsiram Balaji Kale and Mahomed Kaderoo were arrested on Saturday by the officers of the Southern Preventive Section Bombay, for alleged possession of 32 gallons of illicit liquor, at 2 a.m. on the Sea-Face of Khanda Bunder, Cadel Road.

All of them were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, to-day when they were allowed bail till September 6.

BIHAR EX-PREMIER TO COURT JAIL AGAIN

PATNA, August 30.

It is understood that Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, former Premier of Bihar, who was released from jail on August 27, will offer Satyagraha again as soon as the fracture in his left hand heals

Meanwhile, Mr. Sinha, after attending the meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee on September 2 to consider the question of resignation of Congressmen from local bodies, will visit Muzaffarpur and undertake a tour in Monghyr, his own district, for a few days.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS OFFICIALS TO CONFER

POONA, August 30.

Mr. Sadiq Ali, Office Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who was to have arrived here today will, it is now understood will arrive here to-morrow.

It is also understood that officials of the District Congress Committees in Maharashtra who have been specially invited to meet him, will hold an informal meeting to-morrow at the Congress House.—A. P.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The promotion of Major General C. A. Bird, C.B, D.S.O., engineer-in-Chief, G. H. Q. India, to the acting rank of Lieut.-General is announced in the London Gazette of 19th August 1941.—A. P.

Postponement Of Elections

Text Of India And Burma Bill Introduced In Parliament

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The text of the India and Burma (Postponement of Elections) Bill, which was introduced in the House of Lords on July 31st, is understood to be as follows:—

CLAUSE ONE: (1) In each province in India the first Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 shall, notwithstanding anything in Sub-Section (2) of Section 61 of that Act, continue until twelve months after the end of the war period, unless previously dissolved under Sub-Section (2) of Section 62 of that Act.

(2) The first House of Representatives under the Government of Burma Act 1935 shall, notwithstanding anything in Sub-Section (4) of Section 18 of that Act, continue until twelve months after the end of the war period, unless previously dissolved under Sub-Section (2) of that Section.

(3) In this section, the expression "the war period" means the period for which the Emergency Power (Defence) Act, 1939 is in force.

CLAUSE TWO: This Act may be cited as the India and Burma (Postponement of Elections) Act, 1941.—A. P.

SAPRU NOT WITH AKHAND HINDUSTHAN FRONT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

On the eve of his departure for Calcutta, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a statement to the press made his attitude clear as regards the Akhand Hindustan Front Conference held recently at Lucknow.

While undoubtedly he did not favour Pakistan he did not wish to identify himself with the Conference at Lucknow or any other body.

In a letter to Mr. Hari Ram Seth one of the chief organisers of the Lucknow Conference, Sir Tej states that a courteous message of success must not be interpreted as amounting to his agreement with everything that the Conference said or did.—A. P

SAPRU IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived here this morning from Allahabad and was received at the station by a number of distinguished citizens, including Mr. N. R. Earkar, member Designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Sir Tej Bahadur will unveil the statue of the late Sir Surendranath Bannerji to-morrow morning at Curzon Park in Esplanade.—A. P.

REPLY TO SARDAR SARDUL SINGH

MADRAS, August 30.

"I am not against the present programme and policy of Mahatma Gandhi. I only want to supplement it by a fight on the Parliamentary front also," writes Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central), who was recently released from jail, replying to a communication addressed by Sardar Singh Caveshar, Acting President of the All-India Forward "Bloc", on the Congress policy.

Sardar Sardul Singh wrote: "It has given me great pleasure to know that you do not agree with the present programme and policy of Gandhiji. I am pleased to know that you will see Mahatmaji soon in this connection, but I can assure you beforehand that Gandhiji is not going to make any substantial change in his programme.

"I am pressing for a meeting of the A. I. C. C. Can I expect any support from you in this connection?"

Mr. Satyamurthi, in his reply, adds: "I do not think that a meeting of the AICC at this time will be of any use. Therefore, I regret I cannot support your view of convening an early meeting of the AICC Kindly excuse me."—United Press.

SENIOR LIFE COMPANY OFFERS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION

The entire Bombay Presidency is offered with Sole Rights for ten years subject to annual renewal of contract by a first class Indian Life Office of over 30 years standing.

Persons of influence capable of giving minimum guarantee with provision for annual increase for a period of five years need only apply quoting minimum guarantee.

Persons prepared to furnish a security deposit against failure of contract will get preference.

Apply to Box No 5902, "Bombay Chronicle."

CURRENT AND COMING FILMS IN BOMBAY

Girish and Devika Rani in "Anjan" coming to Roxy shortly. Suresh appears to be more annoyed than Devika.

THAT QUICK-CHANGE ARTISTE DAVID

Befitting Role In Bombay Talkies' 'Anjan'

David, the character actor, has recently made the quickest change of his career. As "Mr." Sharma, the principal cog in Dhanıram's underground machinery in "Naya Sansar", he plotted against the law and was eventually taken by the law.

In "Anjan," Bombay Talkies' new picture, he is very much on the side of the law. A part of the legal system, in fact. In other words, a public prosecutor. It is a short role, but entirely suited to that mantle of dignity which he so lightly wears.

With David, in the supporting cast of "Anjan", are V. H Desai, Suresh, P. F. Pithawalla, Girish, Gulab and Fatty Prasad.

Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar are stars of this romantic drama expected to be released soon at Roxy.

NATIONAL STUDIOS Ltd.

Annual General Meeting Of Shareholders

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of National Studios Ltd., was held at the Company's offices at Tardeo on Friday.

The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Kt., Chairman in presenting the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1941 made a short speech explaining the position of the company. He welcomed to the Board two new Directors who had joined it in the course of the past year, namely Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. Aboobaker Abdulrehman.

The meeting adopted the Directors' report and the statement of accounts.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. Aboobaker Abdulrehman, Sir R. M. Chinoy, Mr M. C. Ghia and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee were re-elected as Directors and Messrs, S. B. Billimoria and Co., as auditors.

Men Of The F. B. I. 1941

A new and exciting aspect of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is revealed in the dramatic sequences of the latest March of Time film, "Men of the F.B. I."

In a comprehensive picture of the training and work of the F.B.I.'s staff of laboratory experts and its 2,000 special agents, the March of Time shows how this famed Bureau is to-day preventing and fighting espionage and sabotage in America's defence industries, and is thus proving itself a vital arm of national defence.

The excellent record of Edgar Hoover and his able staff in checking kidnapping and inter-state crime, is already known and appreciated by the American people. The March of Time points out, that the F.B.I.'s modern scientific methods of crime detection, patiently developed during the past decade, are now being employed to ensure internal security against spies, saboteurs and subversive elements is clearly evidenced in the film presentation.

Movie-goers will particularly enjoy "March of Time' dramatisation of "Stuart Case"—a typical but hypothetical instance of espionage involving burglary and murder in a factory working on defence orders. Taken from the files of the F.B.I. in Washington, the "Stuart Case" has been reconstructed with special agents of the Bureau playing their real life roles in the film. The sequence vividly illustrates the painstaking methods of the F.B.I. in assembling, analysing and piecing together the bits of evidence necessary to find and convict the nation's internal enemies.

Made with full co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Men of the F.B.I." is one of the most unusual and entertaining subjects that the March of Time has yet produced.

"Men of the F.B.I." was shown to Bombay's film journalists last Monday at Eros Theatre. After the show, they were photographed with Mr. Lancaster of "The March of Time."

NORTH INDIA TRIBUTES TO 'CHARANO-KI-DASI'

What an ovation and tremendous success Atre Pictures' maiden Hindi film "Charano-Ki-Dasi" is having in Northern India, may be gauged from the letter No. 1486 of August 1941, sent by the Propaganda Secretary, the Cosmopolitan Literary Society of India, to Messrs. Wadia Paramount Pictures, and forwarded to Principal P. K. Atre.

The contents of the letter are:

"I congratulate you on your exhibition of a grand picture like 'Charano-Ki-Dasi.'

This picture will ever remain a beacon of light for the numerous families, whose life is being disintegrated by constant petty squabbles between mothers-in-law sister-in-law and unfortunate so-called "brides". The life of these families is as intolerable as vividly depicted in 'Charano-Ki-Dasi.'

I am confident that after seeing this picture, such families even if they may fail to improve their behaviour and attitude overnight, will, at least learn a lesson and be inspired to mould their lives accordingly.

As "Charano Ki-Dasi" has those essential qualities which attract classes as well as masses, I hope that it will be a great success even from the monetary point of view. Undoubtedly you have, by exhibiting this picture, earned the thanks of filmfans in Northern India."

It should be noted that the latter is from an institution of enthusiastic workers for the advancement of Film Literature in India, and has its Head Office at a Famous Muslim Theological Centre, Deoband, and its branches at Delhi, and Nanpara State, (Oudh).

"KIDNAPPED" AT ROXY THEATRE

"Kidnapped", the 20th Century-Fox production will be shown to-day morning at 9-45 a.m. This is the much discussed film version of Robert Louis Stevenson and features Warner Baxter and Freddie Bartholomew in the cast. It also serves as the debut of Arleen Whelan the sensational star discovery.

SALVI SCORES IN "AMRIT"

Though there are hundreds of individuals of both sexes who style themselves as artistes only a few of them are qualified for that vocation. Indeed, it is difficult today to spot out really good heroes and heroines who are called upon to play set-type of roles; naturally infinitely more difficult is the task to spot out a genuine character actor or actress. It is for this reason that one is glad to note that "Amrit" now being shown in 9th week at Central has given another great character actor to India, and that actor is Salvi who plays with real histrionic ability the role of Bhagatji, around whom the story of the picture revolves.

Salvi is not new to the Bombay picturegoers; he has appeared before in number of Huns' Pictures and qualified himself for acting honours in "Devta" and other films. But as films like "Devta" were produced only Marathi, many picture-goers not conversant with that language were denied the opportunity to appreciate his work. Hence one must admit that Salvi is rather new to many picturegoers; indeed, though he has appeared in some Hindustani films before "Amrit" is the first Hindustani film in which he gets a stellar role. And by portraying the character of Bhagatji, who worships at the shrine of Mammon with all the fervour and austerity of a religious zealot, Salvi has won acclaim from critics and cinegoers all over India.

The portrayal of Bhagatji by Salvi clearly manifests his exceptional skill in delineating different emotions ranging from cold indifference to the wailings of his debtors to tender affection for his love. Indeed, Salvi has enacted his part so convincingly that he may be said to have entrenched his position as a character actor. A great tribute is due to him for matching successfully his talents against such veterans as Baburao Pendharkar, rightly acknowledged as one of the greatest character actors, and emerging out with triumph.

It is a treat to watch Salvi, Baburao Pendharkar and Lalita Pawar in 'Amrit' and this is one of the highlights that has made the picture so popular among the picturegoers.

"STATION MASTER" ON SETS

The Muhurt ceremony of Mr. Luhar's next vehicle "Station Master" was performed last Monday. The story of "Station Master" is the product of the Story Department, and Pandit Santoshi has completed the dialogues and songs of it. Mr. Naushadali, the Music Director of "Darshan" is also busy finding new tunes for the music of "Station Master". The cast includes Prem Adib, Jyoti and other prominent stars of Prakash.

"JHOOLA"

Bombay Talkies' New Production

"Jhoola" is announced to be the name of the new Bombay Talkies' production now on the sets, starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar. Mr. S. Mukerji is producer of the picture.

Success Of "Sasural"

Ranjit's "Sasural—a comedy of errors,—is released in Northern India. It has recorded a very good business there. Happy and joyous incidents arising out of errors of a maid and a mistress—a master and servant—are sure to give everyone hearty laughs. Chaturbhuj Doshi, who has to his credit two smashing hits—"Pardesi" and "Musafir"—has directed it. Madhuri, Motilal, Nur Jahan and Kantilal play the leading roles.

"Pardesi" In 8th Week At Chitra

The popular Ranjit picture "Pardesi" is drawing such crowded houses every day at Chitra, that the management have been obliged to continue it. It enters its eighth week's triumphant run at the Chitra from to-day.

"SISTER" IN FOURTH WEEK AT PATHE

National Studios' "Sister" which is now in its fourth week at the Pathe Cinema, seems to have dug itself in for a long and successful run. What the public like most about the picture is the note of originality that rings through it. In respect of theme as well as treatment, it goes right off the beaten track in Indian film productions.

For one thing, its story is not based on the problem of the eternal triangle, two girls loving the same boy or two boys loving the same girl. The sentiment which provides its ground work in a much more fundamental one, namely, the love of a big brother for his little sister.

The dramatic climax comes when the little sister—no longer little—falls in love with a handsome young man and the brother, completely engrossed in his great love, fails to understand why she should be interested in any one but himself.

The performances by Sheikh Mukhtar and Nalini Jaywant in the two chief roles are almost beyond praise. They practically live their roles. Harish in the role of a modern young man with a flair for investigating social problems is also very impressive.

But probably the highest praise so far as acting is concerned should go to Kanaiyalal, who as a philosophical pickpocket gives a performance which attracts the sympathy of every one. Husn Bano, as the sister of the thief, who cherishes a secret love for the hero is also lovable.

There are some excellent song numbers by Husn Bano, Nalini Jaywant, Harish and others.

Nalini Jaywant and Sheikh Mukhtar in National's "Sister" in fourth week at Pathe.

'The Amazing Mr. Williams' At Broadway

The Amazing Mr. Williams, Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell are the stars of this merry comedy. The story concerns Kenny Williams, a police lieutenant, and his fiancee, Maxine Carroll. Williams is so much engrossed in his work that he finds very little time to devote to Miss Carroll with the result that the latter rebels, and then the fun starts.

Laurel And Hardy At Opera House

On Sunday morning at 10 the Royal Opera House will screen Laurel and Hardy in "A Close Shave". It is an uproarious comedy in which the two comedians get mixed up with a gangster and his moll.

Loads of laughter as is characteristic with all Laurel and Hardy features are present in big doses.

Arun and Leela Chitnis in 'Kanchan' coming t Imperial on Thursday next. Why is Leela so moody?

Our Tabulated Adlets

Minimum Re. 1

1 Anna Per Word

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

STAMPS

All different 50 China, 50 Japan, 100 Br Colonies, 20 Airmail packets at Rs. 0-12-0 each, Price-list free, Approval sent to responsible parties. Ranjit Stamp Co. General Post Box 72. Bombay

14997

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.— Senior Accountant preferably I.A. or G.D.A. experienced in Company Income Tax matters and Manufacturing Accounts. Applications stating terms, qualifications and minimum salary acceptable invited before the 8th September by Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place. Calcutta

5949

68. FLATS TO LET

For High Class Hindu Families. Flats with modern style, double rooms, single rooms, garages, shops. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone: 42228.

(14921)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5/- each. India Model Mfg. Co., 263/1, Upper Chitpore Road. Calcutta.

(5859)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: August 30.

Previous closing	16.84
To-day's opening	16.86
Difference	+ 2
To-day's closing	16.99
Difference	+ 15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 275

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: August 30.

New York cotton displayed some steadiness on stray local support, but the general demand was slow. Trading in October began at 16.86, that is, 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on stray trade and local buying, but the outside support was absent.

The following are opening ranges:—

October (16.89/89) 16.86/86
December (17.09/08) 17.06/05
March (17.23/23) 17.19/18

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: August 30.

Castorseeds August September (£20 7/8) Closed.

Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 1/2) Closed.

Linseed La Plata September (£12 1/8) Closed.

Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee August/Sept. (£54) Closed.
Lightning Aug/Sept. (£50) Closed.

RUBBER

Spot (13 11/16d value) Closed.
Forward November (13 11/16d value) Closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 1/4 buyers, £257 1/2 sellers. Quiet) Closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed.
Lead (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) Closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: August 30.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: August 30.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: August 30.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON SILVER

London: August 30.

Spot (23 1/2d) Closed.
Forward (23 7/16d) Closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 sellers) 0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: August 30.

There was no trading during the night session.

Activity In Calcutta Shares

Calcutta: August 30.

The Stock Exchange ruled active, particularly in more speculative counters. In Engineering sections Indian Irons and Steel Corporation of Bombay ordinary recorded sharp advances over yesterday's prices on strong buying support. Coals, Jutes, Teas, Cottons and favourite Miscellaneous also ruled firm. Government securities were unchanged.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 95/2; 2 3/4 per cent Loan 1948/52 97/14 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 96; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 102/2 s lot; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 99/15 s lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 110/7; 3 per cent U. P. Bonds 1961/66 95/6 s lot.

Banks: Bank of India Ltd. 141/12 ct; Reserve Bank 108/8.

Cottons: Basanti ord 4/12, Pref 6/7, Benares Cotton 4/9, Bengal Nagpur 16/8, Cawnpore Textile 8/4, Dhakeswari 18 s lot, Elgin 24/6.

Coals: Bengal 376, Bengal Bhatdee 3/7, Bhalgora 5/4, Bhulanbararee 13/12, Burrakur 14/4, Ghusick and Muslia 5, Jainty Central 2, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/3, Sendra 13/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 158/8 ct, Alexandra pref 144/8, Alliance 328/8, Auckland 188, Anglo-India 363, Bally 244/8, Belvedere 407/8 c-div, Birla 29/6, Champdany 180, Cheviot 206, Clive 27/5, Fort William 251/8, Gondalpara 1045/8, Hukumchand 12 s lot, Pref 145, Howrah 56, "A" Pref 174, Hooghly 64/12, India 376/8, Kamarhatty 516 ex-div, Kanknarrah 413 ex-div, Meghna 50/8, National 23/14, Northbrook 37/8, Nuddea 67/12, Reliance 58/8, Standard 294.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/7 ex-div, Indian Copper 2/1, Alkali and Chemical ord 19/10.

Electric Shares: Lahore "B" 27/8, Mirzapur 5/12.

Engineering Companies: Arthur Butler 11/12, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 59/6, Defd 39; Indian Iron and Steel 32/13, Kumardhubi Eng. ord 5/8, Marshals 2/9, Steel Corpn. 19/2, Steel Product 5/3.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Corpn 10/4, Associated Hotel Pref 101 s lot; Balmer Lawrie 326 ct, Behar Rice 3/2, British Ceylon Corpn 4/12, B I Corpn ord 4/12, Ivan Jones 2/8, James Wright Pref 52/8, Rohtas Industries pref 171, British Burma Petroleum 3/5, Indo Burma Petroleum 98 s lot; Pref 119.

Papers: Shree Gopal 13/5, Titaghur 20/2.

Sugars: Champaran 16/11, Dyer Meakin Brewery 10/7, Samastipore 9/8.

Teas: Bateli 6/2, Loobah 5/10.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99/8 s lot.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: August 30.

Following are the New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 39 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 28 3/8
U. S. Steel Common dol 57 3/4
U. S. Steel Preference dol 120 7/8.

PIECEGOODS AND YARNS

Bombay: August 29.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—	Per lb.			
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	„	1	2	10
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	2	0	6
Shirtings	„	1	1	9
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	1	1	8
Leopard Cloth	„	1	1	10
Dhoties (upto 3" nakhi Border)	„	1	3	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	1	10	0
Drills	„	1	2	3
Domestics	„	1	0	6
Domestics	„	1	0	10
Salita	„	1	4	0
Chadars	„	1	4	2
White Bleached.—	Per Piece.			
Longcloth	„	19	0	0
Drill	„	14	1	0
Yarn.—	Per lb.			
4s (All Waste)	„	0	6	6
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0	6	8
8 1/2s	„	0	8	11
10 1/2s	„	0	9	10
12 1/2s	„	0	10	2
16s	„	0	13	3
20s	„	0	14	10
24s	„	1	0	4
32s	„	1	7	0
60s	„	2	8	0
80s	„	3	0	0

(Continued from Col. 4.)

he thought scarcely sufficient attention had been given. It was this. "We thought in 1918 that when the war was over we would sit back and all would be well. We know better now. We know that we must be as alert and watchful to win the peace as we need be vigorous and persistent to win the war. In this work that lies ahead I hope that the younger men particularly those who have taken an active part in this war will play their full part. We shall have need of them if mistakes of the past are not to be repeated in the future.

CHOICE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

Let me then sum up. A contrast with 15 months ago is, indeed, one to give us courage. At that time few of us would have dared to hope for so marked a change in our fortunes. But we should commit a crime if one this account we were content to speak comfortable words to each other. The call for an immense effort lies ahead especially in the field of production. It is in that sphere that the struggle will be finally decided. War is a cruel arbitrament sacrifices are being asked of each one of you in Coventry to-day. I am asking of you further efforts and further sacrifices. There is no choice. For there is only one choice between victory and defeat between freedom and slavery. For us that is a choice between life and death. Sacrifice there must be. We can do no more than determine that in so far as the issue lies with us, the sacrifice shall not be in vain. We have to-day good grounds for hoping that it may be so and that out of this welter of human suffering we shall come in the end to a world not perhaps more comfortable, but to a happier world for us and all men."

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING. SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1941

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent.

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing, and is, in fact, in excess of the supply. All passed students of this Institute have been employed.

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources.

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily. This is really a money-earning trade or industry Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

N. B.—I. Sc. and B.Sc. students are preferred for the above two Courses. Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, George Telegraph Street. Calcutta.

Matrics! become Graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Apply Dewan's Bhadarkali, Lahore.

(14947)

SIGNIFICANCE OF 8-PT. DECLARATION

(Continued from Page 11.)

intimate friendship between the Allies and Iran.

There was nothing they would like better. They knew that a strong and independent Iran was an essential element in the stability of the Middle East. "We covet neither Iranian lands nor her wealth. Collaboration of friends and not occupation by enemies is the goal we seek in Iran. Food will be sent for our armies and for the people of Iran. All that we can do to ease their lot will be done. Let us hope that in future we can work together".

In reference to the agreement made between the Soviet Government and Poland and the joint declaration made by Britain and the Soviet Government to Turkey, Mr. Eden said: "Those two acts by the Soviet Government had been warmly welcomed by Britain because both the countries concerned—Poland and Turkey—stood in special relationship to Britain. She had treaties of mutual assistance with both. In virtue of their geographical positions and their own national qualities Poland and Turkey would both be called upon to play an important role, in international affairs after the war.

SIGNIFICANCE OF 8-POINT DECLARATION

"The principles upon which the post-war world will be based have been laid down in the eight-point Declaration issued by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister on the occasion of their historic meeting. That Declaration is the Charter of all free nations. It establishes the principles which will be equally valid for all nations, both great and small. It excludes all idea of hegemony or zones of leadership whether in the East or West. The post-war world will require the collaboration of us all. When President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister met in the Atlantic it was more than a meeting of two great men.

It was more than the coming together of two great peoples, the United States and the British Commonwealth. It was more than another nail for the coffin which is being prepared for Nazism. It was a declaration that we too have our plans for peace as well as our strategy for war. Europe—yes and Germany—knows now the choice which lies before them—Hitler's New Order or ours."

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE

Mr. Eden said that recently he had stated that Britain's policy towards Germany after the war must have a two-fold purpose. On the one hand Germany will be placed in a condition in which it would be impossible for her again to rearm and resume the struggle for domination over peaceloving nations. "We have had enough of that from Germany." On the other hand it was equally important that Germany should not become a source of poison to her neighbours and to the world by economic collapse. "To-day, I would go a step further. These two fundamental principles must govern not only our relations with Germany after the war, but all international relations

This is the plain meaning of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration. No nation must ever be in a position to wage aggressive war against her neighbours. And, secondly, economic relations must be so regulated that no nation can in future be starved out of its proper economic position by autarchic methods of trade, arbitrarily imposed. For autarchy, whether in political or economic affairs, means anarchy. There can be no individual security for any of us, security from want, unemployment, from decline in the standard of living unless we have international security.

ALERT TO WIN PEACE

And there can be no international security unless there is also economic security not only in Britain, but in other countries for from want and unemployment come war and upheaval. International security and economic security are in fact inseparable and indivisible. And finally we can have neither international security nor economic security unless everyone of us in this country as in all other free countries remains alive and vigilant to the demands of peace." There was one element in the tragedy to which

(Continued in Col. 3)

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Barwa on sitar. 5-10 Zohra Jan. 5-25 Ramanand Sharma. 5-40 Mehboob Jan. 6-15 Idanbai. 6-30 Pannabai. 6-50 Ramanand Sharma. 7 Zohra Jan. 7-15 Mera Taza Afsana. 7-30 Dr. Spear's talk on "Clipping the Eagle". 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Do geet. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 A. Merens' talk on "Queen of Netherlands". 9-50 M. Idanbai. 10 Mehboob Jan. 10-20 Ramanand Sharma. 10-30 Pannabai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Your favourites. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 A variety. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati 9 Sound news. 9-15 Pramilabai. 9-30 Ebrahim. 9-40 B. R. Deodhar. 11 N. K. Chatterjee. 11-15 Amritlal. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Air Orchestra. 12 noon Sailab. 12-30 p.m. Faiyaz Khan. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Faiyaz Khan. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Saguna Kalyanpur. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Nisar Ahmad. 5-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 B. R. Deodhar. 6-30 Avinash Vyas. 6-45 N. K. Chatterjee. 7 Pramilabai. 7-15 Melodies from "Manthan". 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Saguna Kalyanpur. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Topical talk. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9 15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 L'Association Artistique des Concerts Colonne, Paris.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Abhangs. 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Bhavgeet and Mahiya. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Jaltarang Solo. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Anant Rao Kerkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Ek Nam Anek Swarup. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 N. K. Chatterjee. 9-15 Pramilabai. 9-30 S. Parsekar. 9-45 Faiyaz Khan.

Mysore Ruler To Broadcast

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

The Maharaja of Mysore will broadcast a message to the people of Mysore on September 3, at 6-30 p.m. over the Akashvani on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war.—A. P.

Fair Retail Prices

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday (29th August) are as under:—

Article.	Rate per Paylee As.p.
RICE COUNTRY JIRASAL—	
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	As. 13 9 to 14 0
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	As. 12 6 to 13 3
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	As. 11 3 to 11 6
Patni	As 8 3 to 9 0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	8 9
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	8 6
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	7 3
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5 0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	5 6
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	5 6
Gram Banda	6 0
Gram Shahpura	7 3
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	8 0
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)	11 0
Masur Dal Superior	8 6
Chana Dal No. 1	8 0
	Rate 1 lb.
Ghee Hatras	14 0
	Re.a.
Ghee Porbunder	1 2
	As.p.
Til Oil	3 6
Cocoanut Oil	3 0
Groundnut Oil	2 9
Indian Sugar	2 6
	Rate 2 boxes
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0 9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	1 0

Burma Rice Prices

The Government of Bombay has notified the following fair ruling prices of leading varieties of Burma rice for wholesale and retail sales in Bombay city, effective from Friday, August 29, until further notice:—

Decription of quality.	Wholesale Prices of Importers 168 lbs. Rs.	Retal Per Paylee As.p.
Bassein Small Mills	11/7 to 11/9	8/6
Amba More No. 1	13/6 to 13/10	9/9
Amba More No. 2	12/14 to 13/4	9/6
Halwa (Khananto)	11/7 to 11/8	8/3
Madhia Mandla	13/4 to 13/12	9/9
Mandla Ordinary	12/12 to 13/2	9/6
Sugandhi No. 1	13/4 to 14	10/0
Sugandhi No. 2	12/8 to 13	9/3
Europe Quality	11/12 to 11/14	8/6
Special	11/2 to 11/6	8/3
Rangoon Small Mills	11/7 to 11/9	8/6

Wholesale rates will be five annas less in C.I.F sales for reshipment from docks. When delivered thence in railway wagons, carts or lorries for carriage inland, this rate will be two annas less. When sold by Vakharias and Chhaparias a margin of six annas over the wholesale rate is allowed. The retail rates are for cash purposes.

Note:—As prices actually ruling in Bombay are less than the prices worked out in parity with those prevailing in Rangoon, the former range of prices is shown in the schedule for information.

GENERAL LIQUIDATION IN SHARE BAZAR

STEELS AND TEXTILES DOWN

Associated Cements Quiet

Bombay, August 30

The sentiment on the local market was influenced by war advices and there was moderate selling which depressed quotations. There was a marked absence of buying and the tone of the market was quiet.

Now-a-days, the market is getting more interested in Steel shares and purchases of Cotton Mill shares are being gradually liquidated. Present quotations of Mill shares have fully responded to improved outlook of the textile industry but in view of the absence of rain in several parts is bound to reduce the buying capacity.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was quiet. U. S. Steel shares were unchanged and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined X.D. 1 1/8 at 27 7/8. General Motors closed 1/4 down at 39 1/8 dollars.

In the local market general feeling continues bullish and new buyers are coming in while old bulls are liquidating. The market is somewhat overbought and caution is required in following the rise as any change in the sentiment will be followed by general liquidation.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2027 and after declining to Rs. 2012 recovered to Rs. 2016. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 376 and eased off to Rs. 373. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1211/4 and declined to Rs. 1197. Century shares opened at Rs. 509 and saggeu to Rs. 504. Associated Cement shares weakened to Rs. 149/8 and Bombay Burmas were down at Rs. 486.

Cash quotations were as under:—

BOMBAY DYEING 1152/8, NAGPUR 329, COLABA 179/8, FINLAY 200, GOKAK 216, KOHINOOR 430, MORARJI 335, SIMPLEX 132, TRAM 141/4, POWER 1715, A.C.C. 146/8, BURMA 465, CONSTRUCTION 108/8, SHIVRAJPUR 28/8, TATA STEEL ORD 371, DEFERRED 1960.

TEXTILES

Bombay, August 30.

100	Ahmed Advance	.....	331	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	.....	12 0	0
100	CENTURY	.....	506	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	359	8
100	COLABA	.....	205	0
100	Coorla	.....	125	0
250	David	.....	235	0
250	Dawr	.....	410	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	.....	2 1	9
100	FINLAY	.....	225	0
100	GOKAK	.....	234	8
1000	Hindustan	.....	2210	0
100	Indore	.....	166	0
100	Khatau		183	12
100	KOHINOOR	.....	473	8
250	LAXMI	.....	597	0
100	MORARJI	.....	354	0
250	Model	.....	144	8
100	NEW GREAT	.....	270	8
100	Oosmanshahi	.....	101	0
100	Phoenix	.....	330	0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	76	0
1000	Sholapur	.....	3825	0
50	Simplex	.....	137	8
100	SWADESHI	.....	359	8
100	SWAN	.....	216	0
500	Vishnu	.....	1360	0
1000	Western	.....	1340	0
	BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	.....	113	0
25-50	Central	.....	47	4
500	Imperial	.....	1578	12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	.....	392	0
50-100	India	.....	142	8
100	Reserve Bank		109	8
5	Union	.....	6	15
	CEMENTS			
100	ASSOCIATED ...	.....	149	12
	INSURANCE			
100	Empire	.....	692	8
15-100	Jupiter	.....	14	8
20	Mercantile	.....	70	0
15-75	New India	.....	47	8
200	Oriental	.....	4195	0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	9	2
	ELECTRIC			
100	Ahm. Old X.D.	.....	186	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, August 30

Bombay Dyeing (1207/8)) 1211 1207 1197 1200
Century (511) 509 504 506
Central India (358/8) 361 359/8
Kohinoor (474) 474 472 473/8
New Great (274) 274 270/4
Simplex (141/8) 141 139 137/8
Swadeshi (359) 360 358
Associated Cement (151/4) 151/4 149/8 149/12
Andhra (1717/8) 1717/8
Tram Ord (157/8) 157/8
Tata Hydro (191/8) 191/8
Tata Power (1750) 1752 1747
T Steel Defd (2027/8) 2027 2018 2020 2012 2016
T Steel Ord (376) 376 375 373
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148/4) 148/4 148
Bellapur (227) 228 227
B Steam (340) 340
B Burma (497/8) 490 491 486 485

1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1717	8
10	Ajmer	.....	12	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	157	8
100	Bombay Suburban	...	18	4
10	Broach	.....	13	6
100	Karachi	.....	206	0
100	Poona	.....	217	8
100	Surat	.....	188	0
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	191	8
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1747	8
	RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	895	0
100	C. Province	.....	105	8
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100	Gujarat	.....	165	0
100	Mandra Bhon	...	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	68	0
100	Sara Sirajganj	...	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	.....	651	4
	MININGS			
9	Burma Corp.	.....	4	6
2sh	Indian Copper	...	2 1	6
10	India. Iron and Steel	.....	32	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	31	8
10	Mukund Iron	.....	12	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	.....	2016	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	373	0
10	Steel Corporation	.....	19	5
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK	.....	580	0
10	Air Services	.....	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	227	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	.....	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	340	0
125	B. Burma	.....	435	0
50	Burma Cont.	.....	168	12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	.....	3 4	6
100	IND. BLEACHING	.....	136	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	.....	48	12
100	Indian Radio Def	.....	605	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	.....	588	12
100	Port Canning	.....	92	0
30	PREMIER CON.	.....	113	0
15	Scindia	.....	24	11
25	Tata Oil	.....	54	4
100	Wimco	.....	208	12
	PREFERENCE			
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	...	1570	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	.....	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	.....	76	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	.....	646	4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	...	122	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	...	117	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	158	2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1620	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	213	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	148	0
7	p.c. Vishn	.....	737	8
	DEBENTURES			
4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb.	...	106	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	.....	50	4
5	p.c. Morarji	.....	103	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	.....	71	6
4 1/2	p.c. Tata Power Deb	...	105	8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, August 30

On Friday, London gold was unchanged at £8 8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London silver quotations were unchanged with Spot silver 23 1//2d and forward 23 7/16d Official sources satisfied and some trade demand. New York silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cent. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward was Rs. 62/8. In the local market there was scattered selling and quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	42 3	0
Bhadarva		42 3	0
Aso		42 2	9
Sovereigns		28 8	9
SILVER			
Ready		62 14	0
Bhadarva		62 14	0
Aso		62 15	0

LONDON SILVER

London, August 29

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, August 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, August 30

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
September From Bond Rs. 13-0-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-12-0 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 9-8-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-3-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-12-0
Tone:—Steady.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 29

Broach A/M highest 275 lowest 272 1/4 closing 273 3/4
Oomra D/J highest 215 1/2 lowest 213 closing 215 1/4
Bengal D/J highest 162 lowest 160 1/2 closing 161 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, August 30

Following a further rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 274 for Broach A/M delivery but the local market opened at Rs 272/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 271 on scattered liquidation At the decline there was small covering and quotation improved to Rs. 271/8 but in view of reports from America regarding Japan, there was less desire to buy. After a continuous rise of five days the market is entitled to a natural reaction

There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 272/12 but there being no demand the market again turned quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	272	4	0
Oomra D/J		214	0	0
Bengal D/J		160	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/May below New York May 669 cent points at 331.

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York, August 29

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date 1940/41	Week 1940
	CORRESPONDING			
Total in sight (excluding linters)	495	97	481	139
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	699	143	388	90
Exports from U. S. Ports	38	2	53	12
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,109	—	2,558
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,009	—	1,882
Receipts at U S. Ports	281	71	356	116

N.B. All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks are placed at 84,000 bales.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, August 30

Sentiment was bearishly influenced at the opening and the market opened somewhat lower. Prices thereafter moved narorwly with a quietly steady tone. Tata Deferreds opened at 1990 and declined to 1975 but improved towards the close to 1980. Tata Ordinaries opened at 373 and after being quoted lower at 369 recovered to 371 Bombay Dyeings were again lower at 1152-8. Indian Irons showed an improvement to 32-12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1995) 1990 75 80
Tata Ordinaries (374) 373 69 71
Tata Ordinary 371; Tata Defered 1960; Indian Iron 32/12; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/3; Bombay Dyeing 1152/8; Central India 328/12; Century 480; Gokak 216/4; Kohinoor 430; Simplex 132; Andhra Valley 1720; Tata Hydro 186/4; Tata Power 1725; Associated Cement 146/8; Belapur 214/6; Bombay Burma (old) 465.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, August 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96 0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-12
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110 8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-14

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-0
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129-12

Tone:—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, August 30

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 329 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/8
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 58 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/8
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh 1/8 1/8
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/8; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5. 21.5.
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80 . 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted.
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 29

The Stock Exchange sentiment continued cheerful and prices generally held fully steady with some firm spots including home rails oils Jap. bonds. Home rails advanced usefully despite some late profit-taking on terms new Government agreement while Oils Jap. Bonds reflected improved political outlooks. Giltedged industrials show occasionally minor gains.

Wall Street quietly steady.

Pentangular Football

Championship Claimed By Hindus

By J. C. MAITRA

The second session of the Bombay Pentangular Football Tournament is now over. The Hindus have won the Championship, after defeating, one after the other, the Rest the Europeans and the Indian Christians and Goans. There cannot be any question about their superiority over these three communities or the Muslims who were beaten by the Indian Christians in the penultimate round. They proved to be the strongest combination in the tournament and were fully entitled to the honour which the event could bestow on them. Even though I am personally against such communal competitions I heartily congratulate D. M. Mandon, Captain of the Hndus, and his team-mates on their splendid victory.

BASELESS CHARGE

It was only last year my friend A. F. S. Talyarkhan wailed in the columns of the "Evening News" that the Hindus had not taken kindly to this manly game. I then pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the Soccer players in Bombay were Hindus. If this community did not win the Pentangular Championship last season it was not because of paucity of players but for other reasons. My statement has been proved to the hilt within the short space of twelve months. However I am not inclined to take any pride in this achievement. The credit goes to the players, who fought and won, and to the selectors who got them together for the battles.

THE PIONEERS

If there is anything in which I can take a little pride for which I hope my critics will pardon me—it is the fact that I had had something to do with the advancement of Indian football in this part of India during the last twenty-five years and more. As far back as 1914, I may recall, an Indian team, called the Bengal United, took part in the Harwood League. It was by no means a team of beginners. They played fairly good football. In fact many a Cooperage-goer of those days were impressed by their displays. But their main defect was that they played bare-footed on all occasions even, when the ground was turned into a lake or a quagmire. The War intervened and all tournaments were stopped till 1920.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS

A very valuable period was lost Because during those six or seven years there could not be any play, all the grounds in the Southern part of the City, excepting those in charge of the various Gymkhanas, were occupied by the military authorities. However, the enthusiasm created in the pre-war period sustained and the game was revived after the termination of the war. Two other clubs named Colaba United and Matunga Hindus, came into being and they did much to spread the game among Indians living in the Southern and Northern parts of the City.

A MEMORABLE YEAR

It was not however till the year 1923 Indian football received great impetus. For the first time in our history, a celebrated Indian team paid a visit to our city and they were the famous Mohun Bagan Athletic Club from Calcutta. They were persuaded to participate in the Rovers Tournament at a very nominal cost to the W.I.F.A.—only Rs. 300! Those were days when the Association had a poor exchequer and were therefore reluctant to invest anything substantial on uncertain teams. It was not that the Mohun Bagans were an unknown side but our Committee was not very sure of their drawing powers in Bombay. Any way, the visit of this crack Indian team was made possible with the help of certain Bengali friends in Bombay and of course the members of their own club.

FIRST STEPS

The visit of the Mohun Bagan and their magnificent displays took Bombay by storm. That memorable final between them and the Durham Light Infantry is still the talk of many a soccer enthusiast in this City. Indian clubs sprang up like mushrooms. But they found a lot of difficulty in practising. Playing grounds were so few and far between in those days. Things have not very much improved now, but the conditions are slightly better. The W.I.F.A. took the most important step for encouraging Indian football in 1926 when they inaugurated the Nadkarni Cup Tournament for Indian teams only. A couple of years later the Indian Football League was established in the Northern part of the city.

GYMKHANAS ADAMANT

The Indian players were enamoured of the tricky football which the bare-footed Mohun Bagan team had shown them. They were all anxious to emulate them. But the clerk of the weather came in their way. When playing against booted sides on slushy grounds, they were always handicapped and got the worst of it from them. Gradually Bengal United, Matunga Hindus and Colaba United faded away. My efforts to promote soccer in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana did not receive adequate support from the authorities. Nor did the other Indian Gymkhanas feel the urge or necessity for starting this game. They are adamant even now.

GREATER IMPETUS

The second visit of the Mohun Bagan in connection with the charity matches in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund in 1927 gave further impetus to Indian football. Their match against the Cheshire Regiment, then the League Champions, still remains a brilliant chapter in the history of local football. This match yielded nearly Rs. 9,000 for the Cooperage! More Indian teams from Calcutta and other centres have visited this city since and have increased the enthusiasm of our local talents. The inauguration of two more tournaments by the I.F.L. and greater scope given to the Indian teams by the W.I.F.A. have paved the way for Indian clubs and players to attain the highest standard of efficiency and skill.

AN EYE-OPENER

The advent of the Mohammedan Sporting to Bombay and their meteoric rise in Indian football have changed the angle of vision of our players to a certain extent. They have now realised that bare-footed play, however highly cultivated, is of no avail as far as winning of tournament goes. A bare-footed team may defeat the best of booted combinations on dry ground. But when the ground conditions are slippery, the bare-footed teams are nowhere. The comfortable manner in which the Mohammedan Sporting players played with barefeet or boots as suited the conditions showed that it was possible to master both the styles of play with sufficient practice.

ADOPTION OF BOOTS

There are many people, especially among Europeans, who advocate wholesale adoption of boots. They say—and perhaps rightly from their point of view—that you must have the gear suitable for the game. And then only you will be able to make the best of it. I do not deny that the adoption of the boots particularly by the hefty inhabitants of the North, would give Indian players equal advantage with the Europeans. With assiduous practice Indian players are bound to attain the highest standard of efficiency and skill and perhaps beat the Europeans in their own game. But I wish to avoid from the very outset the handicaps which boots entail.

WISER METHOD

It is an acknowledged fact that a barefooted team is in a distinctly advantageous position on a dry ground than a booted side. They can outpace their rivals easily and can control the ball perfectly. I do not see any reason why they should give up these advantages. It is said that the Europeans on the Continent play with greater strength and vigour. Indians are sure to find them tough propositions with barefeet. I am afraid boots will not help them much when it is a question of "violent" or robust as it is called by some—changes. Even the British players have found them a bit too tough. Indian players with lighter weight and shorter height are sure to be in a worse plight. It is therefore necessary that they should invent methods and raise their skill whereby they would be able to beat the Europeans comfortably.

DEVELOP THE SCIENCE

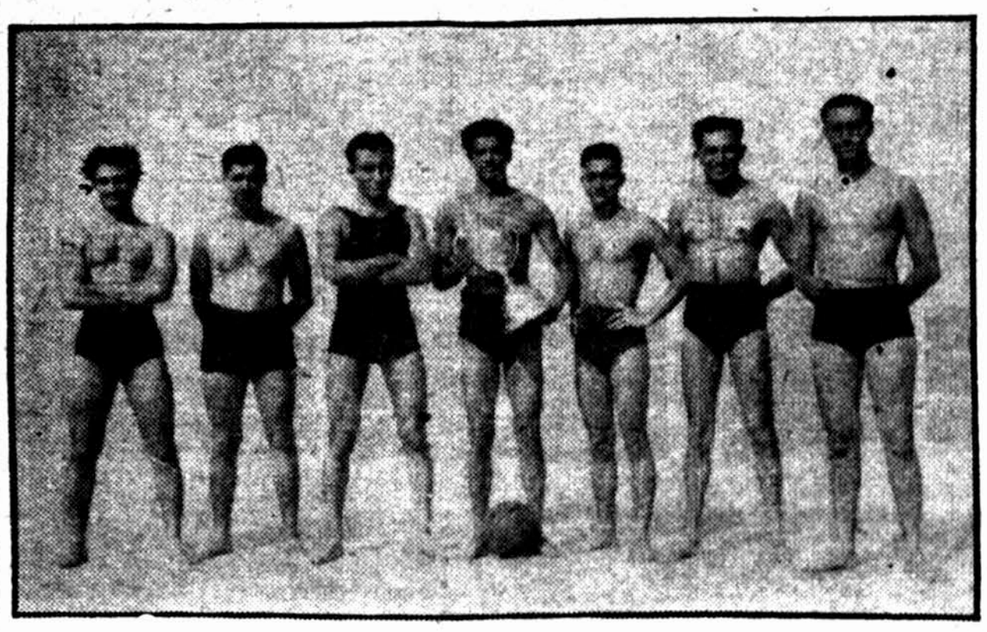
It is not only necessary to adopt the dual system of boot-cum-barefooted play, but also to have a few players playing with boots always. The full-backs, for instance should be fully geared always as they have to bear the brunt of the attack and fearless tackling is more imperative on their part than speed. One or two of the inside forwards may with considerable profit to the team be always kept geared, so that he may meet the opposing booted defenders with confidence and courage. Some of the leading Indian players, who have experience, of Soccer in different parts of the world suggest the same methods as I have laid down here. All those teams and players who aspire to be in the top class must adopt them.

PITY AND SHAME

It may not possible—and even necessary—for all clubs and every player to take to boots. In a poor country like India many of them cannot afford it. It would be futile to expect them to provide themselves with the necessary gears. I would not therefore dissuade them from playing. Let them revel themselves in this healthy sport as best as they can afford. It is indeed a matter of great pity and shame that those, who can afford to make the best of the game, do not take to it for fear of bodily injury. If the middle classes can be persuaded to divide their allegiance between cricket and football, Bombay will certainly have a brighter future than it has a past in the world of Soccer.

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

It is really a wonder that with one of the greatest draw-backs in the shape of playng fields—particularly for football—Bombay has made such a great progress during the last decade or so. It is undoubtedly due to the encouragement and scope given by the W.I.F.A. and I.F.L. The defeat of the Europeans in their present depleted strength may not be an achievement worth shouting about It is even said that if Langton and Hill had played for them, the Europeans would not have lost to the Hindus. I have no desire to speculate on this issue. I am satisfied that Indian football has made great headway and with proper nursing Bombay may be expected to outbid the rest of India ere long.



Parsi 'A' Team who won the Dharampur Water Polo Cup in a match with Dharampur Boat Club played on Sunday last. (From left to right) Rutton Shroff, Meheli Dick, Keki Avari, Piloo Desai (Capt.), Keki Sidhava and Homi Sanjana.

ART AND LABOUR

(Continued from Page 9)

Gujerat will promptly reply to him that culture knows no frontiers and that they have to import art forms from Bengal, because the material pointed out by Panditji is primitive and, therefore, unworthy of acceptance by the fastidious and cultured artists and art-lovers of urban Gujarat.

No Censorship

The Artists' Club, which was founded in February last, has gathered sufficient force to translate its ideals into action. Its first exhibition will be opened by Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, at the hall of the Cama Oriental Institute on September 13. It will be entirely free from the censorship of a selection or judging committee and will not offer awards in any form. The venture of the Artists' Club will demonstrate how artists can write for a common purpose and organise their own exhibitions.

Artists' Contribution

The Pragati Samaj, whose president is Mr. Jamnadas M. Rajput, an energetic social worker, provided a sumptuous fare in the grand variety entertainment organised by it in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund on August 17. The artistes, who had voluntarily offered their co-operation, also deserve the credit of the success of the function. Some of the unassuming but able young artistes of Gujarat such as Chiman Sheth, a dancer, Pravinkumar, a dancer and choreographer to Mrs. Daru's party, Ninu Majumdar a, musician and composer of the songs of "Deepotsava" and "Victims of Flood", and Jayaman Daru, the designer of settings and sound-effects, had remained in the background in order to contribute to the success of the programme.

GLAMOUR

A MAN SHOULD "CONSIDER THE SOURCE"

By Regine

The girl who deliberately sets out to captivate the affections of her chum's beau is a false friend and thoroughly deserves to be put in a ridiculous right. Here is a letter I received recently:—

"This is one of the oldest problems in the world but I confess I am at a loss to know how to handle it. I introduced my girl-friend to my sweetheart. She is red haired and wistful, while I am light brown haired (mousey in other words) and self reliant.

I see her putting on an act of complete helplessness and my boy-friend is falling for it like a ton of brick. She works next door and has so thrown herself upon our mercy for entertainment that I can't see any way out of it, but to take her along with us. I'm sure if I try to wiggle out of having her accompany us, he will be suspicious and say I am jealous. Frankly, I'm heartsick."

Many years ago, when you were probably in the "land of the unborn children" there was a song the refrain of which ran, "Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend." Obviously it's too late for you to take that precaution now. All you can do is to find some way to gently but firmly eliminate the interloper from your horizon.

Be Ruthless

I think, my dear, this is one place where you will have to be ruthless. When the three of you are altogether, steal her thunder by acting twice as helpless, even if it kills you to do it. If it does nothing else, it will amuse him, make him see through the red-head....and because his first allegiance is to you, he will turn back. Fighting fire with fire is the only panacea in this case, I think. For if you talk detrimentally about her, or try to eliminate her by leaving her out of your excursions, you will only fan the flame of his interest in her.

I am assuming, of course, that he is at present only skirting on the edge of an attraction for her. If he has already fallen in love with her, you are sunk. But I don't think he has.

Contrary to most opinions men do admire cleverness in a woman ....and they get quite a kick out of subtle byplays. You are fighting for a big stake, your happiness. But like a good general in the beginning of a war, you will find strategy often wins, where an open attack would lose everything.

Be sweet, be charming and deliberately helpless. And do it so that they are both aware of what you are doing, but neither can stop you. You will achieve your effect much sooner than you imagine. And be as possessive as you can of him without being positively offensive. You can't actually slam the door in your false friend's face, but you can catch her in between a revolving one

Dear Regine:

My son is twenty-one and is going with a girl who I think is in every way, the wrong person for him. He was reared in an atmosphere of culture. Her father was a bootlegger while she was growing up. She has seen little else except double dealing, tawdriness and thievery. Yet, she is pretty and appealing and is very, very shrewd. She flatters his vanity by clinging to him as if he were a great, strong oak, when as a matter of fact he has been a regular mama's boy; and she defers to him in everything. Frankly, he eats it up. She was a waitress in a college restaurant when they met. I don't hold her poverty against her, please understand, but the environment from which she springs. I have tried to tell him how that environment will poison his future, but to no avail. Would you please state your opinion on this subject? I want to show him your letter. Thank you very much.

PATRICIA.

* * *

I think you have every cause for alarm, Patricia....not because the girl is poor, but because she has a background problem only the rare and the geniuses ever overcome. For every Joan Crawford, who by wit, determination, doggedness and courage raises herself far above her environment....there are a thousand girls who fall by the wayside.

Poverty itself is no barrier to a happy marriage....but the little child who grows up in an atmosphere of lying and debauchery has small chance to ever towering above it. This may seem like a defeatist attitude, but I am afraid it holds.

East is East and West is West and nowhere is this truer than where environments differ so greatly. Besides, under the allure of youth and sex, everything takes on a roseate hue....but when a man and woman are faced with realities, the truth burrows out in every direction.

Only A Story

Another thing your son should remember. He has been brought up among people of judgment who know instinctively the correct thing to do and say on every occasion. Bernard Shaw wrote a lovely story about Pygmalion, but unfortunately, it was only a story. Mr. Shaw knows how to write his Cinderella yarns as well as the Brothers Grimm....but the Elizas in real life do not become the perfectly poised goddesses Mr. Shaw implied in his tale.

And nothing is more disconcerting in marriage than being wedded to someone whose reactions are unpredictable or whose diction may lapse at any moment. It is like being operated on by a surgeon who has to turn to the page on appendicitis, while he has you already opened.

Ask your son whether he thinks he will enjoy giving his wife a lesson in manners every time they start out for a party....varying his instruction with the type of people they are about to meet.

Love And Grammar

If married couples lived on desert islands....or if your son could frame his sweetheart under glass to be looked at....but not to be touched....he might succeed in a marriage with her....But he, and she too, would be far better off to marry people nearer their own social stratas.

Love vanishes far more quickly on the first lapse in grammar than when Poverty comes knocking at the door. Especially for a man. Marriage is the greatest and most profound gesture he can make towards a woman. And he must never be ashamed of her. This is most important. There can be only ultimate unhappiness between himself and the little girl he thinks he loves. I'm sorry.

(Copyright)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

IT seems that threepenny pieces are still not popular in Scotland. For one thing, once you break into a threepenny bit it is apt to go like water.

◆ ◆ ◆

A MAN received notice to quit from his landlord. He decided not to go, and replied: "Dear sir, I remain, Yours truly."

* * *

"HAVE you caught the burglar yet?"

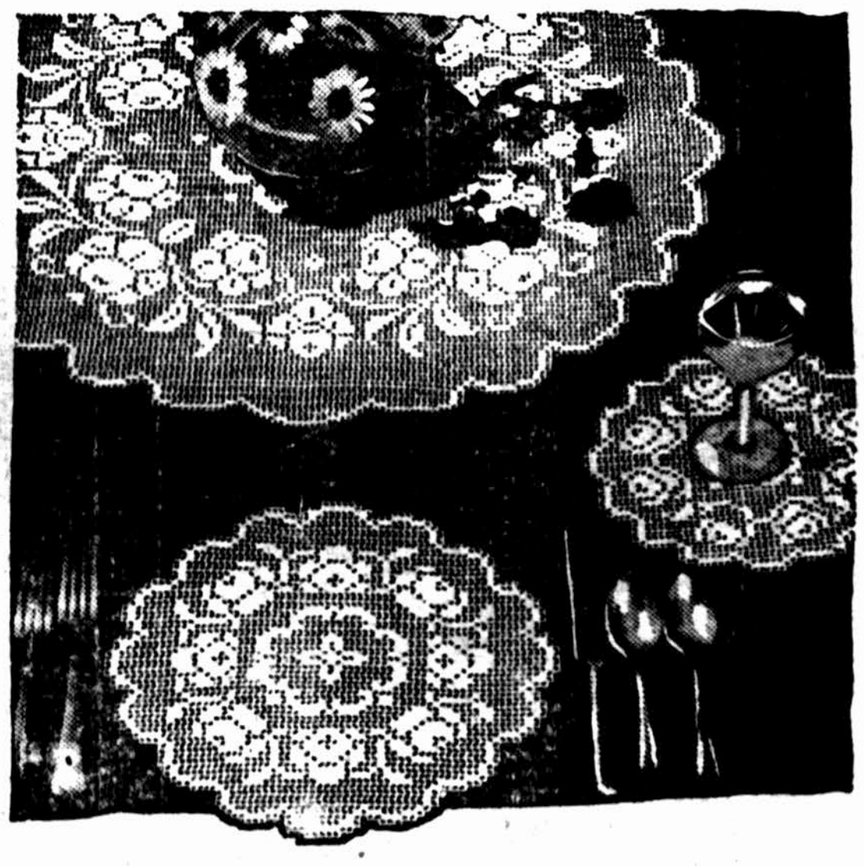
"No," replied the village constable, confidentially, "but I've got him so scared that he doesn't dare show himself when I'm about."

* * *

"DO you know the nature of an oath?" a woman was asked when she entered the witness-box.

"I ought to," she replied. "I've just left my husband laying the carpet."

INDIVIDUAL FILET LUNCHEON SET



Here are three doilies that form a luncheon set. But, what is to prevent you from using them throughout the house as doilies? The next attractive design is one that can be used with every type of furniture.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic, Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks Complete satisfaction *guaranteed* Particulars on *request*.

KAMALA WORKS
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal

A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body.. this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

'ALMOST EVERYTHING'

(Continued from Page 8)

flooding her eyes and a strange lump in her throat.

"Near the well at about 9 o' clock when your parents have gone to sleep," he replied and Leela nodded, adding in a horse whisper, "I'll try."

How well he remembered that night—even after a lapse of twenty years!

A young moon had thrown a pale mantle over the countryside. In the surrounding darkness the lights of the village twinkled like so many stars—evil stars they appeared to him in that mood. And then she had come. As he sat on the cold stone by the well, he had seen her figure approaching, with brisk little steps. As she came near he noticed how anxious and care-worn she looked. Without a word she came and sat beside him. For some moments he had only gazed at her, drinking in the beauty of her lovely face which sadness had made more attractive.

"Leela," he had broken the silence, "I am going away to Bombay."

"Why?" she enquired anxiously.

"To make money, Leela," he had replied and then, after a pause, added: "You heard what your father said?"

She had nodded.

And then all his pent-up emotions, all his love for her had found expression in a wild torrent of words.

"Leela, Leela," he had cried, "I love you. I can't live without you. I can't. Say you love me and I would be the happiest man in the world. I would move heaven and earth for your sake. Your father wants to marry you to a rich man and I am going to Bombay to make money. But promise me you will wait, Leela."

She was crying now but managed to reply, suppressing her sobs for a while, "I will, Ramu."

Those three words had acted like a balm for him. They had given him hope, courage, faith. He had told her of his plans, how he would only work for her and after a year or two would return, a successful man, to claim her as his bride.

Thus they had continued to talk till the moon had begun to wane and Leela said she must go back. They started back for the village together and as they were passing through the 'chauk' under the street lamp, a figure had silently emerged from a dark alley and speedily disappeared in the shadows.

"Who was that?" Leela had enquired with visible apprehension.

But Ramu had dismissed the incident as of no consequence, feeling sure that they had not been recognized.

Near their homes they had parted. And as she was moving away, Leela had taken out something and given it to him. It was the ring he had now in his hand.

* * * *

Ramlal Misra tried the ring on his fingers but it fitted in none of them. How he had changed during those 20 years! He was now healthier and stouter; prosperity and plenty had covered the bony fingers of two decades ago with healthy flesh. And yet there was a time when he was a mere skeleton.

Successive shocks of his parents' death, separation from home and Leela, and hunger! yes, he reflected there 'was' a time when he wandered through the streets of Bombay, hungry and homeless, searching for jobs. Three months he had passed like that, sometimes wholly unemployed, sometimes working on some temporary menial job in some office or warehouse. Many a time he had thought of giving up the struggle with the monster of unemployment, to go back to his village and his job as a Post Man. But the thought of Leela had kept up his spirits like a boy. It had been a terrible fight between hope and despair. But he had stuck on till at last his persistence was rewarded in the shape of a clerkship at the princely salary of Rs. 30 per month in the Bombay Commercial Bank. That day—and today he had a hundred clerks working under him! Sometimes he himself marvelled at the rise he had made. From Bank Clerk to Magnate! Could one expect more from providence?

But at what tremendous cost! he said to himself. At the cost of leaving Leela! Had it been worth the sacrifice he had made?

For, in this moment of searching self-analysis, Ramlal had to confess to himself that he had made the wrong choice when in the pursiut of his career he chose to forget Leela, that he had been unfair to her, unfair to himself.

"How could you be so heartless, so cruel to the girl who is probably still waiting for you?" accused his sub-conscious self.

"I suppose after all she married the Zamindar's son," he tried to console himself.

But the sub-conscious self was not to be so easily satisfied.

"Suppose she did not," it persisted accusingly. "Did you try to find that? Did you even visit your village after you left her, pledged to wait for you?"

No, he could find no justification for his faithlessness.

But how did it happen? The emotions awakened in him by the discovery of the ring left him wondering how he could have been so callous to the girl he once—and even now—loved with all his heart, a girl who had probably wasted her life for his sake.

For the first two years he had been working as a clerk in the bank the memory of Leela had constantly been with him, urging him to greater endeavour in his work. With hard, honest work had come a series of quick promotions—from thirty to fifty, from fifty to eighty, from eighty to hundred rupees a month. At the end of two years he was getting 200 per month. But at each step he had postponed his return to his village till the next came.

"It will be grand going to the village as Bank Manager getting 500 rupees a month," he had told himself when after 3 years he was appointed the cashier, "Even the Zamindar will come to salute me. And that wouldn't be long with the hard work I am putting in and the promotions I am getting." During all this time he had not written to anyone in the village and he couldn't write to Leela for fear of her father.

In the beginning, spurred on by the ambition of returning home rich to claim Leela, he had worked extraordinarily hard. After office hours he would study books on banking at home, delve into files, read reports, master statistics and all this hard work had left little time for thoughts of Leela. With each rise in the salary he had become more and more devoted to his work and the thoughts of Leela had remained in the background. What had been a means to marry Leela had, in a few years, become an end in itself. No longer did he work hard for the sake of Leela but for greater promotions. The devotee of Love had turned a worshipper of Mammon.

And thus as his passion for more money and greater power grew, Leela's memory receded further and further into the background. It had been a long and ignoble process. Many a time the disturbing memory of the little village girl had come back to him but each time he managed to drive it away by concentrating on his work, his schemes of becoming richer and achieving a higher position in the banking world. He had been sent abroad for acquiring knowledge of the Banking systems of other countries and the two years in the capitals of Europe and America—in London, Paris, Berlin, New York—had helped the process of forgetting Leela.

And thus he had gone on from one big job to another, till his big chance came when some Indian financier wanted to open a bank but could not find a suitable Managing Director. Ramlal resigned from his bank where he was a Branch manager and joined the new enterprise. So well and efficiently he worked that within a few years he had established a stable position for the new bank—and for himself.

And then a day had come when he had discarded the cheap silver ring which now went ill with his expensive clothes, and had thrown it in a drawer among other discarded articles. After a few years if ever the thought of Leela disturbed his peace of mind he quickly dispelled it by persuading himself that by then she was sure to have been married to the Zamindar's son and that in any case she, an uncouth village girl, could not be a suitable mate for an eminent banker.

Towards marriage itself he had come to entertain an attitude of cynical indifference. He regarded wives as a nuisance and often told himself that if he married he would not be able to devote all his time to his work. Women he regarded as playthings to be indulged in occasionally and then left to themselves. As permanent appendages he would not have them.

Other changes, too, had come over him. No longer was he Ramu the kind-hearted, generous village lad. With wealth had come arrogance, with power conceit. He had learned that hypocrisy was the key of success in life and that capital could not be amassed by practising philanthropy. His one passion was to acquire wealth, more wealth, and still more wealth. By fair means of foul he must get it. Pity or human sympathy never entered his business calculations. He had no scruples if disregard of them brought money. Many an unfortunate creditor had gone to the bankruptcy court on his account. He had earned a reputation for callousness and hard-heartedness.

Everyone feared him, his subordinates respected him in the

(Continued On Page 30)

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit
402
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In the "Alphabet and Arithmedic" competition given in the first week of this month, the following have been declared as the prize winners:—

1. Sis. Olga Fernandes, Poona.
2. Sis. Vimal Katre, Kolhapur.
3. Sis. Sarita Nanavaty, Surat.
4. Bro. Kaikhushru Madan, Dadar.
5. Bro. Alfred Rocha, Karachi.
6. Bro. Babubhai Soni, Andheri.
7. Bro. Ahmed Parekh, Navsari.
8. Bro. Manohar Padhya, Anand.

To each one of them a book worth Rupee one has been despatched. They are requested to acknowledge receipt of the books immediately.

The following is the solution of the problem:—

FRYING-PAN — STONE—POST —RING — FAN+TOMATO — MAT —ONE-TOY

As planned, another competition will be given in the next week's issue, it being first Sunday of the new month. We find that you prefer colouring competitions to any other ones; so in the next Sunday's issue a competition for colouring will be given. Please be on the look-out!

* * *

The Hustler

My brother Bal, he ran so fast
He caught To-morrow up at last,
And thus, of course, upon the way
He absolutely missed To-day.
Alas! It was his natal morn;
O, thought too horrid to be borne,
He missed To-day and birthday cakes,
But got To-morrow's little aches!

* * *

Rabindranath Tagore

By Dinkerrai D. Pathak

He has passed away! Gone from our midst for ever! Yet we all love him. However, few of us would be able to say why we love him. There is something that makes us love him; but what is that 'something'?

He, even now, stands to the world as one of its greatest men, but to us he is our own countryman, who came among us to make us great and lift us up. He understood us, he lived our life, he spoke our thoughts.

His mind soared high in heavens. In him the human mind reached nearest to its Maker. He always followed the Truth and took it to its greatest height, and set it there, not only for us, but for every human being, to see for always.

More than ever in the years to come we shall love his precious gift —the idea of the Great Peace. We may live in smaller houses, work harder and longer than he did, but we shall have great recreation from the sweet smell of his Santiniketan—the Abode of Peace.

Tagore was not a mere preacher. He saw the things as they were, and painted them so. He gave us the thick outlines of a life worth living, and of love for our country and for the neighbouring ones, to cherish love and brotherhood and to bear ourselves in dignity against an enemy.

There will always remain the stainless glory of his art, the memory of his sweet music and a word of thanks for the things he has done for the mankind!

* * *

Perseverance

By A. V. N.

Once upon a time—it was long long ago when our Bharat was glorified with our ancient culture—there lived a young boy in a small village. He was called Madhu Sudhan by his parents. When he was ten, he was sent to the village teacher to learn at his feet.

The boy was not very intelligent but he was very perseverant—industrious to a very high degree. The teacher had no liking for his young pupil. He was impatient and ill-tempered. He would often grow angry towards the boy—he would scold him and at times give him a blow or two for simply not being intelligent!

One day, the revered teacher told his wife about this Madhu. He told her that he grew angry—he was disgusted with him—and that at times he secretly pitied Madhu! But what was the wise wife's reply? She just pointed at the massive stone of granite used as a bridge on the well (so that waterpots could rest on it).

On the stone was a round mark —deeper than the stone's surface. It was due to her placing the waterpot on it whenever she went to draw water from the well. She contended, now, that if placing a waterpot now and then for a few weeks could cause a deep impression on even a granite stone, there was no place for disappointment for her husband with his young pupil.

Madhu, as I have told you, was an industrious lad. With his perseverance, at last, he became a great scholar. So much so that afterwards he wrote books and laws himself and they were eagerly read and ardently followed by many a student of the world!

* * *

Helpful Information

Near a little village where floods usually followed heavy rain a thoughtful countryman nailed this notice to the fence at the roadside:

When this board is under water the road is impassable.

* * *

Travelling Theatres

Russia is the only country in the world with travelling theatres organized on a basis similar to that of circuses in this country. There are some 300 of them, maintained at a cost of Rs. 450,000,000. In the last year they gave no fewer than 54,000 performances, which were witnessed by more than 17,000,000 people, and altogether 6,500 actors and actresses took part.

In some areas the touring companies experience many hardships often having to traverse rough country by mule and camel far from civilized amenities. But compensation always awaits them, for when they reach outlying villages and towns they receive the warmest of welcomes, are given every assistance, and at least one public holiday is always proclaimed, so that the people may see the show. In this way even the poorest peasant has an opportunity to develop artistic taste.

* * * *

A Game Of Skill

Cut out as many strips of newspaper, one inch wide, as you have players. These strips should be as long as possible, and it is a good plan to join two together, but all the completed strips must be of the same length. Give one to each player, and at the word "Go" each player has to tear the strip in two down the centre.

Any player who takes through the edge or breaks the paper is disqualified. The first player to reach the end of the strip is the winner.

* * * *

Cynic

Joe: This machine does the work of ten men. It almost has brains.

Flo: Not if it does all that work.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

THE PUMPKIN MAN

Cut out the pieces indicated and see if you can put them together to form a pumpkin man. Please do not send your attempts; this is only for your amusement. A Prize Competition will be given in the next issue: Be on the look-out!

Balkan-ji-Bari Tries: These children belong to Bombay, Sind and Bengal.

puzzles and pastimes

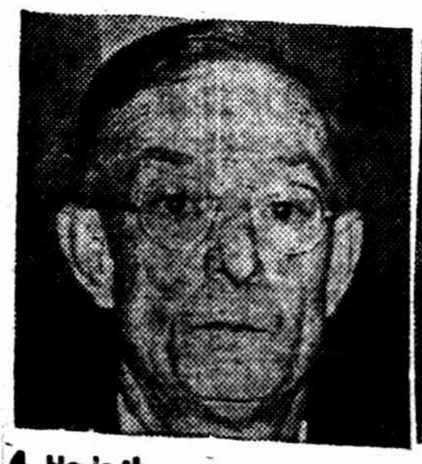
YOU know how annoyed you are when your name is incorrectly spelled on your mail or in the paper. Well, how good are you at remembering the names of others correctly? Here's a test of your ability, employing the names you've probably seen in the headlines many times.

1. Indicate which is the correct baptismal name of Vice-President Wallace:

(a) Henry Arthur (b) Howard Albert
(c) Harry Albert (d) Henry Agard

2. The first name of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, is: (a) Robert E. (b) Ulysses S. (c) John (d) George

3. The first name of Zorina, star of ballet and screen, is: (a) Brenda (b) Vera (c) Vina (d) Anna



4. He is the manager of the Cincinnati Reds. His name is:

(a) Walter McKenzie
(b) William McKechnie
(c) Walter McKechnie
(d) William Kenworthy

5. Right name of this noted soprano of the opera is:

(a) Karen Flagstad
(b) Ernestine Flagstaff
(c) Kirsten Flagstad
(d) Karline Fagstod

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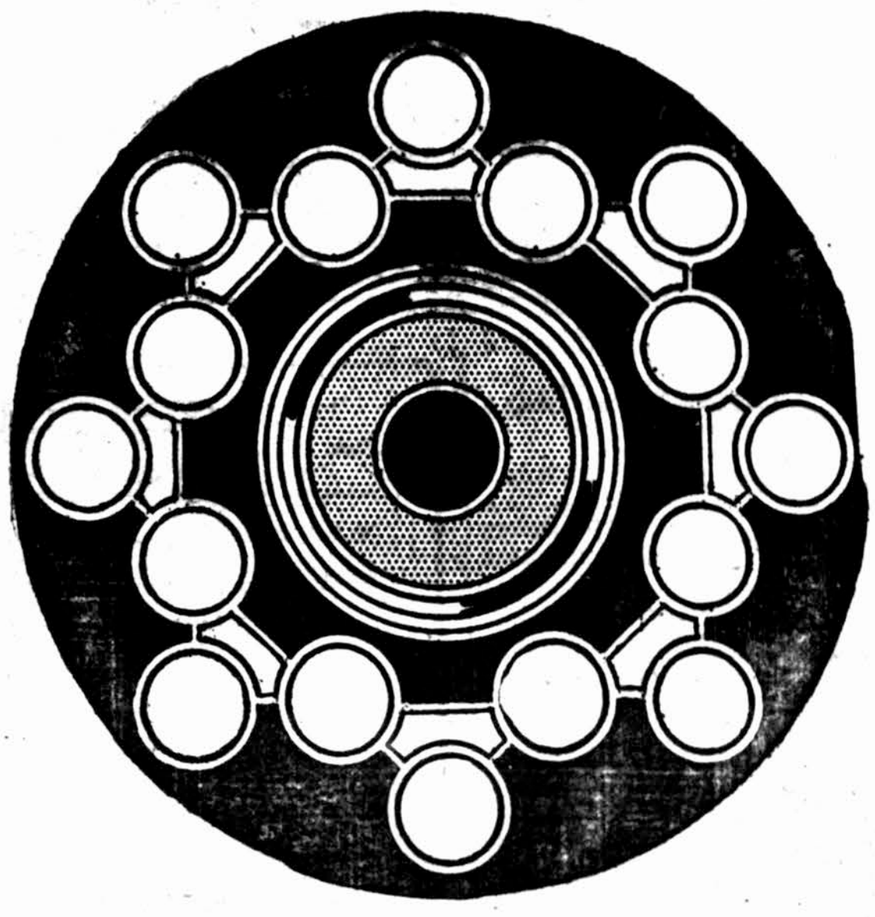
(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)

This Is the Sailor's Story

This is a rebus sentence from the story a shipwrecked sailor told his rescuers. Can you read it?

You're On the Spots!



SEEING spots? Well, don't let it get you down. Using no number twice, insert the numbers 1 to 16 inclusive in the circles in such a way that the four diagonals, the two horizontal rows and the two vertical columns each total 34. Can you do it?

A WORD ABOUT PUZZLES

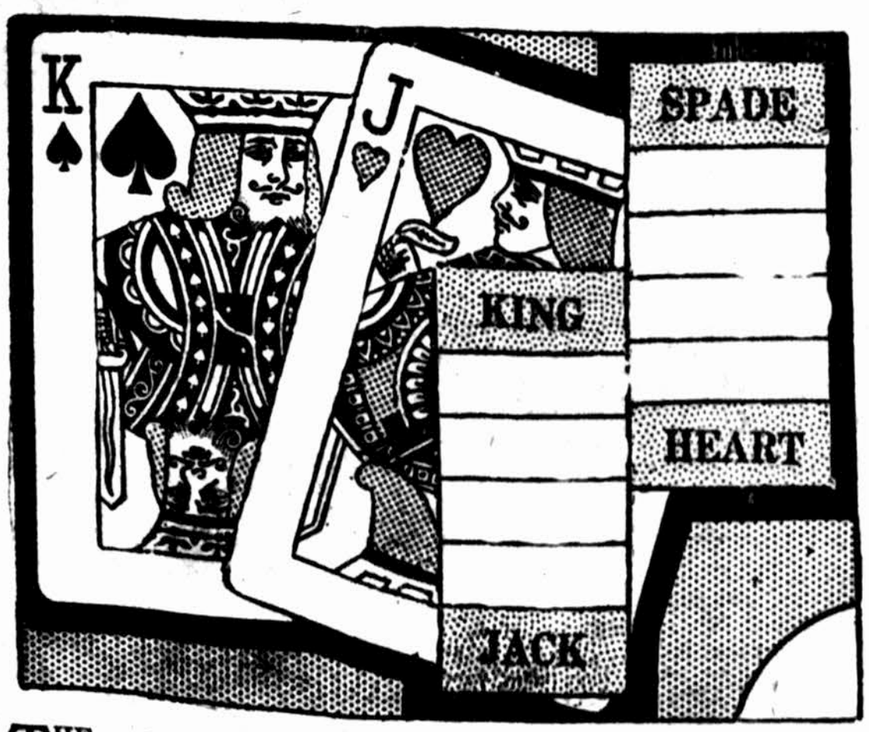
By DAVID SHULMAN

Famed among puzzlists as "Ab STRUSE"; onetime national puzzle-solving champion.

THE next time you try to solve a crossword puzzle see how long it takes you. The time for the average solver of the standard sized puzzle is ten to fifteen minutes. But, actually, a crossword such as the type you see on this page can be demolished by an expert in five to ten minutes. The fastest time I have ever seen was three to four minutes.

How is such speed achieved? Well, many factors are important in solving crosswords rapidly. First, a good vocabulary or else experience in solving puzzles which improves the stock of words at one's command is essential. Second, a retentive memory for words and definitions of the tricky and vague type is rather handy to have or rely on when hunting for the elusive answer to some such definition as "Chosen" which turns out to be "Korea" and not "Elect." Third, the ability to concentrate when solving a puzzle; the mind must not wander when working against time. Fourth, the power of deduction or word construction from fragmentary evidence is necessary to track down words and clues. Finally, practice and patience will stand every would-be solver in good stead.

Perhaps you may reach the point of success when you will be able to solve a crossword by working with either the horizontal or vertical definitions exclusively.



THE evolution of old King Spade into handsome young Jack Heart will take place right under your eyes when you solve this puzzle. Starting with the first blank panel at the right, write a word in each space which changes only one letter from the word above. In five steps the word King becomes Jack. The same system can transform Spade into Heart.

Cryptogrammatic Advice

HERE is a tricky cryptogram for those who like it that way. Each word in the message contains one more letter than the preceding word. If you have any difficulty solving this progressive cryptogram, then maybe you should heed the advice enclosed in the message the next time you try to solve cryptograms. See the solution at the bottom of page for the advice.

X YX PQY ABFF CXFMN OBDENK ABLEXHL DQLBNYON, FQRXKBXHC OXSBLQLBXY, BYCDBKQLBXY, DNKQTMNY-LHKN MBLHDNKQLBXYÇI

Glamour Girl

(Continued from Page 1)

girl who has not read his "Damsel in Distress". Marie Correli is a hot favourite and many of the girls claim to have read "Vendetta", and "Thelma". The moonlight serenades and hair-breadth escapades of the heroes of Dumas' novels are a source of secret joy to many girls.

Frenchie Follies, Tit-Bits, movie magazines and comic-cuts are read by girls who as a rule don't much care for other books.

Don't Be Fresh, Sir!

One strange fact that strikes even the casual onlooker is that practically all typist and office girls in Bombay are young. One hardly finds girls above 30 working as office and typist girls. In some mysterious manner typist girls cease to be typist girls at 30. By then either they settle down into a staid married life or stray into some other profession which is not exactly typing.

Ninety-nine per cent of the girls work with a view to better their matrimonial prospects. They have their boy friends and sometimes they remain engaged for a long time on account of the boy-friend's income being inadequate for a married life. The girl on her side struggles to lay by something for the future home while the boy saves what he can out of his small salary. When adequate provision is made by both parties to shoulder the responsibilities of a married life, then only do they embark upon matrimony. Until such time, which may mean even a long wait of 6 to 8 years, a girl goes on working patiently, enduring her lot with a gay nonchalance.

Many a time a girl has to chuck up a good job when a boss makes indecent advances to her. As a rule the majority of the office girls resent any overtures from their employers with the exception of a certain class of girls who are the gold-diggers of the profession.

The girls have their adventures and their temptations. One girl told me of an adventure which she still remembers vividly on account of its unique character.

Peril In The Wanted Columns

She read an advertisement for a job in the "Situations vacant" columns of a Bombay newspaper. She sent in an application that very day to the particular "Box number". She received a call with an appointment for an interview. The girl, least suspecting what was awaiting her went to the address given to her. It happened to be the stately house of a member of a princely family. She rang the door-bell and out came the high personage himself. With the most charming continental manners, he led the girl to the drawing room where in a cosy corner a typewriter had been kept ready ostensibly to give the applicant a test.

Inside of five minutes he was giving her a personal description of himself, and his wealth. From autobiographical description, his address gradually evolved into the amorous, and before the girl was aware of what he was doing, he was making protestations of the most violent love, suiting his actions to the sentiments expressed.

"Will you be my companion, you are so wonderful and glamorous?" he said, before the girl could count sixty.

Safe Exit

She did not know what to do. Anyway she realised at that moment that discretion was the better part of valour and meekly replied that she would consider the proposal of the high personage to be his companion. That was her only chance to get out of the fix. It was the choice between a safe exit and the chance of being forcibly molested. The helpless girl, once she was in the open street, offered a silent prayer and made a firm resolution never to pass by that stately house again!

There are many cases like that where good girls have been inveigled and outraged. But not all girls have such experiences, although some of them do come up against bosses who would like to have a little fun out of them.

The bad girls are few and far between. These are the ones that earn most and live swankily It is they who besmirch the fair name of the whole class. The really honest and good girl who takes up a job with honourable intentions, is not wanted by the happy-go-lucky boss. He has no use for her, howsoever competent she may be. Many are the instances when a good girl has been insulted by the boss or has been offered costly bribes. Such things generally make the girl leave the office with the fright of her life never to cast another look upon the dreaded face of the beastly boss.

Swindling Agencies

There is a more common evil to which several young ladies looking out for suitable secretarial billets fall a prey. In the city, there are certain employment agencies which frequently advertise for good-looking lady typists, stenographers and office girls, for vacancies which do not exist.

When a gullible girl approaches such an institution with the hope of being employed, she is first asked to register her name for which she has to pay a specified fee, with a promise that a job would come her way soon. Of this money most of the candidates are invariably cheated. A number of girls who are thus put on the waiting list are in turns sent to shady employers. These employers happen to be men who want a pseudo-secretary for a mistress!

There have been a number of cases where bureaus of this type have succeeded in inducing girls to go outside Bombay to distant outstations where the unscrupulous employer has even forced a girl into the white-slave traffic, after submitting her to a prolonged life of amorous preliminaries at his own hands. Though such cases are rare, the bureaus business is such that a girl should have all her wits about her, if she would avoid danger.

Like All Others .....

In spite of all that has been said about the streamlined typist girl of Bombay, she remains essentially what she has always been, a decent and respectable girl, with a modicum of education, to whom work means work, and not camouflage for a shady means of making a living.

If she proves a temptation to the many bachelor hearts of Bombay, not to mention the married, the jaded and the old, it is no fault of hers, and in a great number of cases, she can very well look after herself and her morals.

Usually, to the typist girl, work is only a means to earn some money before the 'boy friend' is financially able to claim her, and the heart behind the typewriter is the same as all other feminine hearts. It is longing for the day when a home, and children will come to her!

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THE MIRACLE OF TALAKAVERI

(Continued from Page 3)

the "jatra". They have a bath at the confluence of the Cauvery and Kanike before proceeding to Thalakaveri. Elaborate arrangements are made by the temple authorities for the accommodation of the pilgrims, both in Bhagamandala and at Thalakaveri. Foodstuffs are given free to those pilgrims who need them. The temples are surrounded by clean, habitable "choultries" or "Dharmasalas" which are at the disposal of the pilgrims.

Bhagamandala is easily accessible from Mysore. Malabar and South Canara by bus and car. Public rest houses are also available 'en route', and many a public building is utilised as "Dhamasalas". The proverbial hospitality of the people of the locality alleviates the hardship of the pilgrims, to serve whom they consider it a proud privilege.

Scenes Beauties

Apart from the traditional sanctity attached to the Cauvery, this river is famous for its picturesque scenary and its utility for purposes of irrigation. Almost throughout its course of about 475 miles its banks are covered with luxuriant vegetation and bordered with a rich belt of wet cultivation. In its course the river is interrupted by seveal dams. The total length of channels on the Cauvery System of irrigation extends over 2,000 miles and the acreage irrigated, over 15 lakhs. Three of the principal dams in Mysore are said to have been constructed during the later half of the seventeenth century. The Kannambadi dam constructed recently is famous alike for its engineering skill and its practical utility.

The Cauvery forms three islands in its course, two in Mysore—Srirangapatam and Sivasamudram—and one in Madras—Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District. These islands have a reputation for great sanctity. They are approached by bridges.

The Famous Falls

The falls of Cauvery which enclose the island of Sivasamudram in Mysore, are celebrated for their romantic beauty. Here the rivers branches two channels, descent of over 320 feet in a succession of rapids and broken cascades. The Western fall dashes with thundering roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam. The columns of vapour rising from it are visible at times for miles. The eastern fall is more quiet. During rainy season, however, it pours over the hill-side in an unbroken sheet about 450 yards broad. At other times the principal stream falls down a deep recess in the form of a horse-shoe, and then dashes through a narrow channel, again falling about ten yards into a large basin at the foot of the precipice. The parted streams unite again on the north-east of the island and rush on through wild and narrow gorges.

Electric Power Schemes

The potentialities of the river for generating electric power have been usefully utilised by the Mysore Government. The Cauvery has been fully harnessed at Sivasamudram. It is over 3 1/2 decades now that the Mysore Government have been making use of electricity derived from this river. The Sivasamudram Scheme was the first of its kind in India. At the time of its inception it was one of the longest lines of electric transmission over 92 miles in the world.

BOMBAY'S MILK

(Continued from Page 15)

in milk which is for sale. Normally, cow's milk contains 3.7 per cent of fat, 4.7 per cent of sugar, 3.4 of proteins, .75 of ash and 87.3 of water. Buffalo's milk contains 7.9 per cent of fat, 4.9 of sugar, 4.2 of proteins, 0.78 of ash and 80 to 82 per cent of water. The contents, of course, vary according to samples of milk.

It is one of the requirements of the licence granted to milk dealers in Bombay that buffalo's milk sold in the city should not contain less than six per cent of fat and less than nine per cent of solids non-fat. Cow's milk should not contain less than 3.5 per cent of fat and less than 8.5 per cent of solids non-fat.

Strangely enough, the Municipal regulations confine themselves only to the chemical contents of Bombay's milk. They are not concerned with the bacterial content. While a milk dealer is hauled up if the content of fat and solids non-fat in the milk sold by him is below the minimum standard or if the milk contains any preservative, he is untouched by law if he sells milk contaminated by a highly dangerous disease. The Municipal Act does not provide for bacteriological analysis of milk samples.

Organic Pollution

Besides, although the rules may be strict, the milk-vendor's conscience is not steady in the face of poverty. He learns the art of turning a maund of milk which the dairy owner gives him for purposes of sale, into 1 1/4 maunds before he reaches the city. In many cases he adulterates milk in such a way that the minimum standard of fat content is maintained. He is, however, careless about the purity of water which is added.

Dr. Joshi has observed that "The Bombay city milk supply shows a high degree of contamination with objectionable bacteria" because the water used for adulteration by vendors is usually impure bacteriologically and unfit for drinking purposes, from a chemical point of view. "Chemical analysis almost invariably indicates organic pollution with sewage etc," observes Dr. Joshi.

The list of diseases that may be caused by bad milk is long enough to strike terror into the heart of anyone who leaves a restaurant with a doubting mind after a cup of milk. Here is the list:—Diptheria, Rickets, Scarlet fever, Sore throat, Tonsilits, Typhoid fever Gastro-intestinal disorders including ordinary diarrhoea and Dysentery, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Tuberculosis, Cholera. Unclean vessels may poison the milk and inject bacilli of a disease known to science as Galactotoxismus.

The Milkman's Laboratory

The Bombay milkman has his own "laboratory". It is his tongue. Any milk "ailment" can be diagnosed there in a minute. The laboratory is requisitioned when a large chunk of the liquid remains unsold. The Bhaya first finds out if curdling has set in due to the growth of the lactic bacilli which of course, is a commodity unknown in the "Bhaya's laboratory" He takes a few drops of milk on his tongue, smacks his

(Continued on Page 31)

The World's Nightmare

(Continued From Page 2)

song. "Once your sweet moment of revenge is over, you will find yourself, too late, a slave like all the rest." Where genuine differences—as in Czechoslovakia and Poland—exist, the Nazis widened them, where grievances festered, as amongst the unemployed, the Nazis accentuated them; where selfish fear or ambitions prevailed, as in France and Norway, the Nazis encouraged them. Hitler's method is exactly what he discribes to the Jews themselves, a playing upon the weakness of mankind with the cunning of a Lucifer, in order to disintegrate civilisation itself.

Moral And Spiritual Bankruptcy

Hitler, by using these methods, has achieved much, but just as he says of the Jews, his work has been purely destructive. His New Order has been willingly accepted by no one, and has only demonstrated his moral and spiritual bankruptcy. But how has he achieved so much? The answer is to be found in his method. It is by the clever exploitation of human folly and short-sightedness, as well as of its hates and fears. These hates and fears provided the positive materials for action; complacency and short-sightedness provided, as it were, the negative pole by which the circuit of revolution was completed and the spark to ignite the explosion of collapse produced. Country after country has demonstrated how nations without faith or firm belief can be overthrown by these means. In Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and throughout the Balkans, there were racial or social cleavages to be exploited. Hungry Hungarians, romantic Rumanians and boggling Bulgarians were easy prey. In Norway, Holland and Denmark there was a complacency born of long immunity from war and consequent prosperity. In France, there were the two hundred families' fear of the social revolution. In Britain, the stupefying effect of prosperity after the distress of the Great Depression drugged rich and poor alike to the war clouds gathering over them. "Sufficient unto the day are the profits thereof," was the mood of the British business community. Like Shaw's frightened Christian in "Androcles and the Lion," who could not face death in the arena, they ran from danger to the cry, "one more good dividend," and like him they met the Nazi lion in the passage all the same.

Will-O-The-Wisp

But Hitler has not achieved all. The final victory flickers before him like a will-o-the wisp dancing over marshes as he hurries onwards he slips ever deeper into the mire of difficulty. For all his ingenuity, all his careful preparations, for all his armaments and for all his mole-like tunneling, that victory still eludes him. He has failed as evil, however efficient and ingenious, must always fail in the long run against good, however riddled with failure and inconsistency. He has failed against the unconquerable spirit of man. In occupied Europe, where his writ is law, he has failed to reconcile a single country to the New Order. Even in Vichy France, Marshal Petain, self-styled collaborator with Germany has openly admitted the rising public indignation. He must now, he says, save Frenchmen from themselves.

He who convinced against his will

Is of the same opinion still.

This, in a word, is the cause of his failure. Unrestrained violence and overwhelming force can produce outward conformity, it cannot quench the spirit of man. That fact has now found a new symbol in the V's which fly from the Eiffel Tower, decorate the backs of German soldiers and the fronts of German occupied buildings, are beaten out on tables and by orchestras, are traced in the skies and flashed at night from ships. Undiluted force breeds an obstinacy which eventually devours it.

The same principle has foiled Hitler of his victory over Britain. The destruction of her cities, the sinking of her ships, the attempted terrorisation of her citizens has only steeled their resolution and made them realise that they have in their way of life something which is worth fighting for, and dying for and still more, worth living for. Force and fraud triumph easily over doubt, hesitation and cynicism. But when they confront a will as firm as their own, backed by a faith which they lack, their tawdry day is done and they begin to shrink back into the shades and shadows from which they first guiltily emerged.

(A broadcast talk from the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on August 24, 1941.)

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ALMOST EVERYTHING

(Continued from page 26)

conventional, worldly way bosses are respected. Like all rich men he had influential acquaintances, a number of parasitical hangers-on. But he had no friends. He knew so many men but no one liked him. He knew many women, knew some of them very intimately. But none of them loved him. He was alone. Terribly alone. And never did he feel more lonely than in that moment of searching self-analysis. He was powerful and rich, he could afford all the luxuries, the finest furniture, the best wines, expensive cars, pretty mistresses. But was it all sufficient compensation for the lonely life he was now living?

The clock on the mantel-piece chimed eight and Ramlal Misra came out of his reverie with a jerk. He had to attend the annual Bankers' Dinner at 8-30. He was the guest-of-honour and would have to make a speech. "As a Banker I say that what the world needs to-day is stability, security and 'status quo'. Then alone there would be an opportunity for everyone to rise to the highest position. Capitalism is sometimes blamed for grinding down the poor. I say it is not true. I was myself very poor when I started and yet you see that I have not done so very badly..." The glib phrases—he had already used them at the Banking Congress—came off his tongue in a smooth flow as he paced up and down.

Once again he was "the man of steel" the ambitious banker, the insatiable capitalist. As he pushed out of his mind Leela and her memory, the cheap ring in his hand became completely irrelevant. What could he, a master of millions, be doing with an eight-anna silver ring? He looked at it as if trying to find out why he had been holding it and then threw it out of the window.

Far away, in a little hut in a U. P. village, a woman—prematurely shrivelled and aged—heard the Police 'chauki' gong sound eight. She cast a last lingering look on the door. It did not move. There was a faint gurgling sound and she breathed her last.

She had waited for 20 years and could wait no longer.

The smooth, complacent phrases of Ramlal Misra echoed through the crowded dining room of the Taj Mahal hotel..."Yes, look at me. I was poor and penniless. And yet, under this very system of capitalism, I worked hard and—ahem—honestly and to-day I have achieved everything..." and, then, after a pause during which for the first time those present saw a glint of humanity in the eyes of the "man of steel", he added, "...almost everything."

(Copyright, Author.)

"THE PATIENT GRISELDA"

(Continued from Page 7)

Walter after his marriage Just how far would Griselda go in obeying his will without showing displeasure even by a word or frown? He thought out a plan. Explaining to Griselda that the people objected to an heir from common blood, he said that a soldier would come for the child.

Then he confided his scheme to a trusted soldier, a man of brutal mein. Griselda asked the soldier to bury the child away from carrion birds. Secretly the soldier took the child to the Prince's sister, a Duchess in a neighbouring kingdom. The child was carefully reared for the court.

Four years went by. Then the kingdom rejoiced at the birth of a son to Griselda. When the little boy was only a year or two old, the Prince again decided to test his wife. Using the same plan, he told Griselda the same story. Again she did not protest or show any grief to her husband. The little boy was taken away.

But the people began to hate their Prince. Stories of the disappearance of his two children spread abroad. It was with difficulty that Walter held his kingdom together.

When some years had passed, the Prince said one day to Griselda, "My subjects feel that you are not fit to be queen; they desire a queen of noble blood. I hereby divorce you and send you back to your father's hut."

Griselda returned to her father's home. With no outward show of reproach, she made her father's home a happy one. Then a command came that she returned to the palace to prepare the apartments for the new queen.

Perfect Wife

A message meanwhile had gone to the Duchess to deck the little Princess in noble array and to send her home in great pomp. When she arrived, Griselda took her young daughter to be the new queen. Then the Prince turned to Griselda before the assembled people and said,

"Griselda, I now proclaim you before the entire kingdom as the perfect wife. Your son will be here within the moment. This young Princess is your daughter. I now take you back into the palace and proclaim again before the world that you are a perfect wife."

But Griselda did not hear the last words of praise. She had fainted. The attendants revived her but she fainted again. It may be that she was overjoyed at being taken back into the loving arms of her husband.

That ends the story of the Patient Griselda. But that is not the end of my story. However, this is the stopping place for all readers who do not care for a little moralizing.

The story of Griselda was not used because anyone would like it. But because it interprets the attitude towards the duties of a good wife in the centuries until civilization, leavened by Christianity, broke the back of the serfdom of women. Griselda was proclaimed among her subjects for her dutiful attitude. A good wife was an abject subject, who did not question her husband. She accepted his favours gratefully with humility as befitted her place; she showed only cheerfulness to her lord. Her grief was restrained until she would not disturb his presence. A wife was a chattel, not a person.

.(Copyright.).

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Cryptogram: O no fan will solve cipher without patience, laborious cogitation, inspiration, peradventure vituperations!

Sailor's Story: For a long period I ate nothing (Four, a, L on G, period, I, eight, nothing).

Spots: Starting with uppermost circle, insert these numbers clockwise: 1, 11, 2, 12, 10, 6, 14, 3, 15, 4, 13, 7, 8, 9, 5, 16.

Whiz Quiz: 1-d; 2-d; 3-b; 4-b; 5-a; 6-d; 7-d; 8-b; 9-a; 10-a (Bette is correct). b (Katharine), c (Rockefeller), c (Elliott).

Find the Words: (1) IGNITED-EDITING-DIETING; (2) FOSTER-SOFTER-FOREST.

Changing the Cards: KING-RING-RANG-RANK-RACK-JACK-SPADE-SPARE-SPARS-SEARS-HEARS-HEART.

★ When Writing To ★
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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Burglar: "Wake up!"
Bank Manager (sleepily) "What you want?"
Burglar: "Money."
Bank Manager (still sleepily) "What security have you got?"

"AREN'T you ashamed of yourself?" asked the temperance reformer. "Day in and day out you are in a state of intoxication. You know what such dissipation leads to. Already you show the symptoms of a man on the verge of delirium tremens. And I understand that some poor girl has been foolish enough to accept your proposal of marriage. I shudder for her and for you!"

"Never mind, old chap," replied the hopeless case. "The girl I'm going to marry is a snake charmer."

* * * *

THE prisoner was on trial for stealing ducks. His counsel addressed the jury at great length, pointing out, firstly, that it had not been proved conclusively that the prosecutor had lost any ducks; secondly, that the ducks found in the prisoner's cottage were not those of the prosecutor; thirdly, that the prisoner had established an absolute alibi.

Just as the judge began to sum up the prisoner interposed and asked if he might say something. As an indulgence, this was permitted.

"All I want to say," remarked the prisoner, "is that I wish I'd never seen the darned ducks."

* * *

THE attack on a poet in New York when he was robbed of nearly a thousand dollars is described by the police as a "mystery". The mystery is how a poet got hold of the dollars.

* * *

WHEN the time came to choose a career the son told his father that he thought he would like to take up poultry-farming.

Father was frankly surprised. "Well," he said, with a sniff, "you might make a start with owls; their hours will suit you better."

THE visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon tried to steal quietly away. As he tiptoed down the aisle his new boots crackled like a forest in a gale. He reached the door in a state of collapse.

"By Jove," he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound." Then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

* * * *

YOUNG Jones had been to a party. The following morning he was not feeling well.

"Well, that's that done," he said to his fellow-boarder after breakfast.

"What have you done?" asked the other.

"I've just 'phoned to the boss's private address to say I'm not well and won't be able to get to the office to-day. I wonder if the old boy will smell a rat?"

"Well, I shouldn't wonder," said his companion. "You see, to-day's Sunday."

* * *

TWO men were arguing.

"What's the meaning of tact, Jim?" asked one.

Jim wrinkled his forehead.

"It's—it's——" he began.

"Well, what is it?"

"Look here, I'll give you an illustration. The other day I went to mend a pipe in a bathroom. When I got inside I saw a woman in the bloomin' bath. I gave one look, raised my hat, and said: 'Beg pardon, sir!' That's tact."

* * * *

"LOOK here, Mrs. Murphy, why have you been hitting my little Bobby?"

"I only hit him because he was rude and called me a fat old pig!"

"But, good gracious, Mrs. Murphy, you ought to know better than that. Hitting my son won't do you any good; you'll have to start dieting!"

"The Count is very wealthy isn't he?"

"Wealthy! You're telling me. He's got castles in Spain!"

"Why do they call that bowler the Conjuror?"

"Ain't you 'eard? Last time he did the Hat Trick and made three rabbits disappear."

DORA was in the middle of her singing lesson when her mother arrived on the scene. After listening for some time the latter broke in:—

"Ah—er—how is my daughter getting on? Do you think she will make a good singer?"

The music teacher seemed at a loss for words.

"Well, madam," he said at last, "it's rather difficult to say."

"But you must know by now if she possesses some of the qualifications."

"Well, she's got a mouth."

* * *

A MAN burst into the office of a railway official and demanded that the driver of the 12.15 express should be forbidden to blow the whistle on Sunday mornings.

"Why, that's impossible! What leads you to make such an unreasonable request?"

"Well, our vicar preaches until he hears the train whistle—and that confounded express was forty minutes late last Sunday!"

* * *

THE kind-hearted man, hearing a dog howling mournfully, decided to investigate. He found the dog sitting calmly upon his haunches, but still emitting agonized yelps.

"What's the matter with your dog?" he asked the owner.

"Oh, he's just lazy."

"But laziness wouldn't make a dog howl."

"Yes, but that dog is sitting on a thistle."

* * *

THE large factory had organised its own Home Guard, and the men were duly posted to guard the works.

The manager approached the main entrance, and the sentry, torn between duty and deference, challenged: "Halt, Mr. Brown! Who goes there."

THE Scotsman staying on the twelfth floor of an American skyscraper looked out of the window and saw what he thought was a threepenny-bit. He ran down to the next floor and it looked like a sixpence. On the next floor it seemed to be a shilling, and on the next a half-crown.

He took the lift to the ground floor, ran out, and found— a dustbin lid!

* * * *

WE see it stated that since Chaplin's "The Great Dictator," Herr Hitler is now growing a Kaiser moustache. His old one looked too much like an eyebrow that had gone down to the mouth for a drink.

* * *

HAVING an unusually heavy crop of hair because he had been on a country visit and hadn't bothered to get a haircut, a man went immediately to his barber when he returned to town.

"Haircut?" asked the barber.

"Not now," said the man. "I just dropped in for an estimate."

* * *

A MAN caught a boy in his garden stealing apples, and handed him to the police.

As it was the boy's first offence the magistrate let him off, but told him never to yield to such temptation again adding: "Ye should have flown from the Evil One."

"So I did, sir," replied the boy, "but he gripped me before I got over the fence!"

* * *

THEY were entertaining the vicar to lunch, and the guest remarked to the small son of the house: "Don't you ever say prayers before your meals, my child?"

"Oh, no," said the child "Dad says our cook's pretty reliable."

"Has this plumb line been tested lately, Bert"

BOMBAY'S MILK

(Continued From Page 29)

lips and comes to a decision. If curdling has just set in or is about to start, he adds a quantity of fresh milk to the stale curdling milk, and palms off the mixture cheap as cent per cent. fresh milk. Result: The unfortunate customer may not feel the presence of a stomach in his anatomy for a day.

The "Bhaya" is no admirer of anything coming from the West except powdered milk. He blesses the man who invented the process of powdering milk. It costs so little and yet yields so much. A pound of this powder which has practically no fat content costs five annas to six annas but helps the "Bhaya" to quadruple the quantity of dairy milk. Trading in powdered milk requires no license in Bombay and there is a roaring trade, thanks to the patronage of the "Bhaya."

Warning: The undersized man whose ambition is to develop a personality should shun the concoction with powdered milk.

Boric acid and formalin, as preventives of milk, are probably known only to a small section of the vendor's fraternity. Adulteration by these ingredients which preserve milk for more than a day, have been rare.

Everywhere in the world except Bombay and other cities which may be copying its methods a seer of milk is equivalent in food value to "nearly ½ seer of lean meat, 9 eggs, 10 chataks of chicken or a seer of scle fish."

Listen to the wonders of genuine milk. Manning the anti-aircraft batteries during war is one of the thirstiest job in the world. The crew perspires and gets dry throats even in cold weather. The chief thing that puts pep into those men is plenty of milk.

There are other trades such as spraying, chromium plating and underground work where workers keep going on generous quantities of milk which is the world's best single food.

Is it essential to have a "drink more milk" campaign in Bombay whose per capita consumption is a miserable 4.3 oz. as compared to 30 oz., in western countries? Medical authorities think that the immediate need is for a "sell genuine milk" campaign. According to analysts, there is no way of teaching the milkmen to be honest except by inflicting very stringent punishment for adulteration of milk

No Terror Of Law

Under Section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, the first offence is punishable with a fine upto Rs. 200. The subsequent offences are punishable with simple imprisonment upto three months or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

Mixing of food articles like milk with injurious ingredients is punishable with a fine upto Rs. 1,000 or both for subsequent offences. These sections of the Act however, seem to have no terror for the city's milk vendor.

A casual visitor to a city court may be surprised at the equanimity with which offenders recieve sentences for the use of liberal quantity of water or any other adulterant in milk The offender is confident of making up the loss paid up in fines within a period of six months during which he hopes to continue his tricks.

Fines and imprisonment alone will not receive the milkman's soul which is killed by proverty and powdered milk. He needs to be saved from chronic want before he is taught honesty. He needs an organisation to fight the battle for a living wage. He needs cleaner surroundings and better treatment.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

NOW that petrol rationing has come to stay—'for the duration', of course!—the picturesque Orient may yet return to the delight of passing Anzacs and the occasional American tourist who may happen to come along.

We soon expect to see on the streets of Bombay:

The Governor riding in State on an elephant, in a gold-and-silver howdah,

The diners-out, in evening dress, telling the "gharrywala", "To the Taj—and step on the gas!",

Local aristocratic beauties being carried in palanquins with dashing cavaliers riding along on horses,

Secretariat messengers galloping on camels with "Urgent Delivery" sealed envelopes,

Romantic couples going for moonlight picnics to Juhu in "Shikaras" and gondolas,

Petrol stations being converted into hay-and-water posts for horses,

Rows of buggies, phaetons and coaches along the Marine Drive in the evenings, and

Teams of newspaper reporters relay-racing messages to catch up with the Dak Edition.

★

The Optimist

The woman who went to the "V" Dance at the Taj in a low V-neck evening gown and hoped she would be noticed.

★

World's Worst Books

An Americnn magazine recently invited prominent American writers and scholars to declare which, in their opinion, is "the World's Worst Book (that is, the world's most over-rated book)—admitting to candidacy for such supreme honours, of course, only such books, ancient or modern as have acquired a world-wide reputation."

Among the books nominated as the "World's Worst" were: Dante's "Divine Comedy", Gibbon's "Decline And Fall Of The Roman Empire"; Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained", James Joyce's "Ulysses"; Marcel Proust's "Swann's Way"; Thomas Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus", Goethe's "Faust" and Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

★

..... And Why?

This is what Upton Sinclair wrote:—

"As I examine my memory, I think I would list as the most overrated book "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. It was forty years ago that I read it. It lives in my memory as a vast compilation of facts with no effort to comprehend and explain the social forces which brought about the facts. It is of little profit to know the past unless we can learn how to avoid its tragedies and blunders."

And this is how Clement Wood described James Joyce's "Ulysses" (Local intellectuals, please note!):

"A waspy little grouch, soured at not being called the world's greatest novelist, turned out a ponderous fakedly insane combination of dictionary, crossword puzzles, catechism, with some backhouse jokes."

Knocking down five of the "immortals" of literature from their pedestals with one hold sweep of his hand, Stanley Vestal declared:

"The world could consign to oblivion without loss ninety per cent of Goethe's work, ninety per cent of Shakespeare's, nienty-seven per cent of Shelley, ninety-five per cent of Keats and ninety-five per cent of Vierack."

★

For Sinners Only

Paris, Shanghai, Hollywood, Chicago, Monte Carlo and, sometimes, even our sober Bombay have been nominated for the coveted title of "the City of Sin."

But we had imagined no town would be sinful enough to unashamedly call itself "A Town Without Sin"—until, we heard of Keene. Keene, Texas, U.S.A.! Yes, like the sky-scrapers, Swamis, suicide blondes and sawn—off guns, the "City without Sin" is one of the astonishing products of America!

A tourist passing through this town found that he could get neither cigarettes, nor beer, nor coffee—not even tea! At the solitary restaurant the only food he could get was vegetables and a glass of water.

"All meat is given to the animals", explained the waitress.

★

"That Work Of The Devil"

The astonished traveller called at the Town Hall and the Lord Mayor told him:—

"This is a town without sin. We have about 60,000 inhabitants, and all of them are vowed to the same rules of purity and chastity. We are members of the Seven Days Sabbath Society, of which I am the president. When our town was founded 50 years ago, the idea was only to attract students to our college. But soon business men and workers joined us, and our town was born. To-day we need neither courts of justice nor police. During the last forty-two years we have had only one thief in our town, and he proved to be a lunatic of whom the whole town feels ashamed. During the Great War we had one single case of drunkenness, when two soldiers who had returned from the front passed through our town. Well, you understand, they were warriors—but for us the demon of spirits is banned.

"None of our business men makes a living by selling such modern devices of the devil as cosmetics. Our women must not be led into temptation. Every kind of make-up is forbidden. We have a beauty shop in Keene, but only our official staff is allowed to do the hair-cutting or use the curling-iron. We never have a dance in our town, and neither flirting nor courtship are permitted. And that work of the devil, the cinema, is fortunately totally unknown."

Here at last may be the moralists' Utopia, the model for *"Ram Raj"* or the revival of the puritannical code of the *"Shariat"*, but to us it sounds like a pretty dull place. To risk a rather cheap (and sinful?) pun, we are not very keen on Keene!

★

Hocus!

Those of our readers who have been intrigued, amused or annoyed by the increasing use of the word 'HOCUS' (both as a noun and a verb) among a certain section of Bombay journalists will be surprised to bear that it has a classical origin.

Here is an extract from Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" sent to us by an anonymous correspondent—one of those nameless hocuses, you know!—:—

"Nothin' at all, Sir," replied his attendant. "The night afore the last day o' the last election here, the opposite party bribed the barmaid at the Town Arms, to 'hocus' the brandy-and-water of fourteen unpolled electors as was a-stoppin' in the house."

"What do you mean by 'hocussing' brandy-and-water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"Puttin' laud'num in it", replied Sam. "Blessed if she didn't send 'em all to sleep till twelve hours after the election was over."

Guest of H. M. Warner, President of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., Sir Firoz Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India in London, visited the Warner Studio in Hollywood. He is seen with Marlene Dietrich.

Film Producer's "Duzzen"

"Kangan"
"Jadui Kangan"
"Bandhan"
"Prem Bandhan"
"Sneh Bandhan"
"Dharam Bandhan"
"Milan"
"Punarmilan"
"Lagan"
"Manthan"
"Darshan"
"Kanchan"
"Chandan."
"Darpan"
"Sangam"

★

Newest Testament

A Wall Street broker, I'm told, left the following Will:

To my wife, I leave her lover, and the knowledge that I wasn't the fool she thought I was.

To my son, I leave the pleasure of earning a living—for 35 years he thought the pleasure was mine. He was mistaken.

To my daughter, I leave £20,000—she will need it—the only piece of business her husband ever did was to marry her.

To my valet, I leave the clothes he has been stealing from me for the last ten years—also the fur coat that he wore last winter at Palm Beach.

To my chauffeur, I leave my cars—he almost ruined them, and I want him to have the satisfaction of finishing the job.

And lastly, to my partner, I leave the suggestion that he take some other man in with him if he ever expects to do any business.

Quoted by "Critic" in The New Statesman and Nation.

★

These Ads Are Odd!

"Pompous Artistic. Natural. Clean. Humorous. Orchestral. Labyrinthine. Imperishable."
—Film Advt.

PARISH DINNER
Roast Beef 50c
Children 25c
(Seen in Los Angeles cafe.)
—From "American Mercury."

Your dog's horoscope for 1941 now ready. Send date of his birth and know your 'Pooch' better. Price dol. 1.

Dam that Noise with Nods noise mufflers, the new scientifically designed ears stopple.

—"New York Herald-Tribune.

"A picture of the modern women's heart, painted in emotion's rain-bow hues."
—Film Advt.

★

Holy Snakes!

"Fashions have helped the Belgian Congo to defeat malaria. Snake-skin shoes and bags for women are in vogue in America and the natives breed these snakes in greater quantities. The snakes eat a certain kind of fish which is also bred for this purpose. These fish in their turn consume greater quantities of the eggs of the insects which carry the malaria bacillus."—"Baseler Nachrichten Basle.'.

★

The Last Laugh

A salesman was dismissed because of a lack of courtesy to customers. A month later the sales manager spotted him walking about in a police uniform.

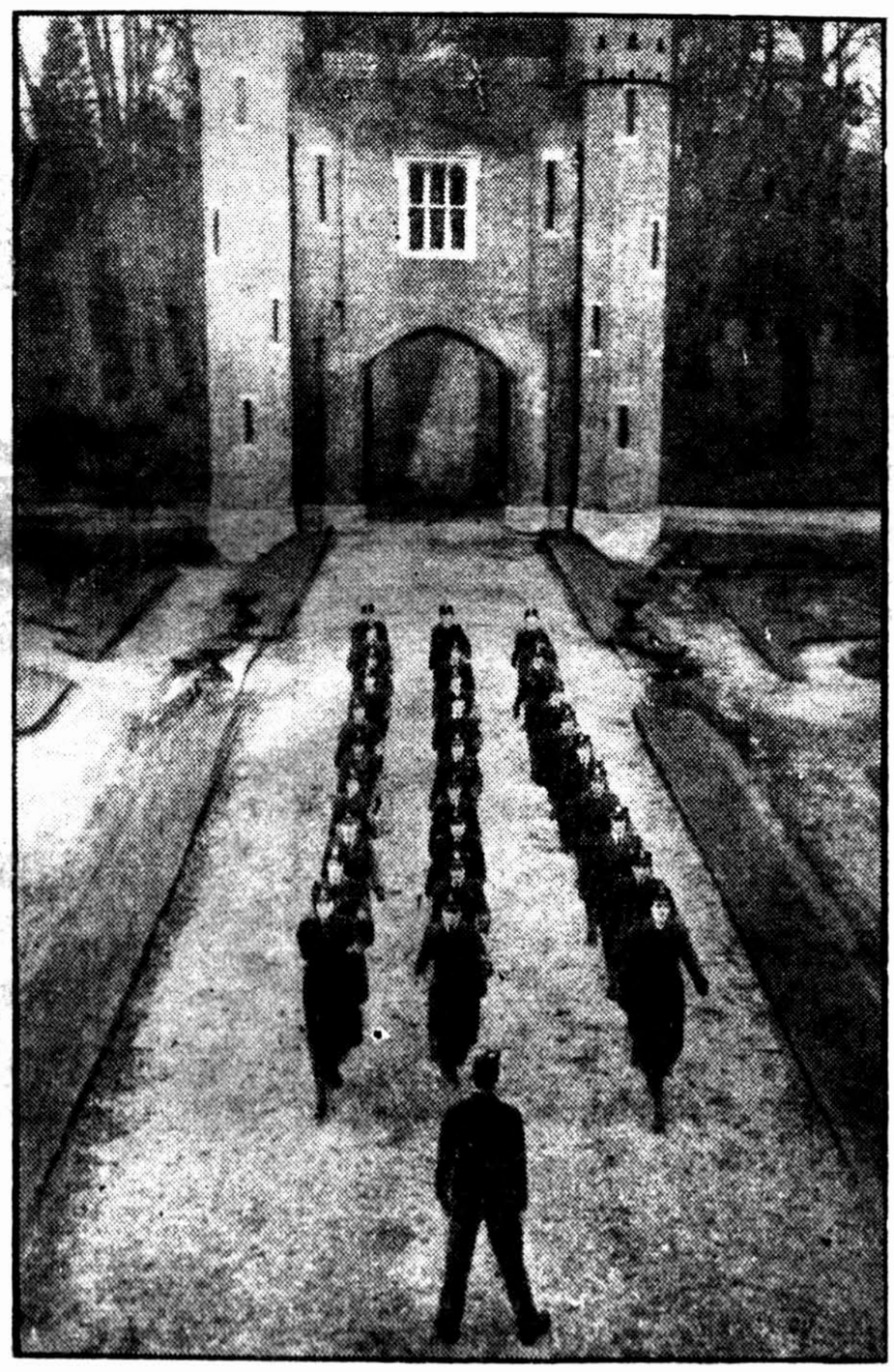
"I see you have joined the force, Jones," said the sales manager.

"Yes," replied Jones. "This is the job I have been looking for all my life. On this job the customer is always 'wrong.'"

BRITISH WOMEN GO TO IT

Dr. Edith Summerskill, the popular woman M.P., scored seven bulls out of ten shots, in her first experiment with the rifle. As a reward she is to be made the first woman member of the Palace of Westminster Rifle Club.

Members of the Amazon Defence Corps watching a demonstration of ju-jitsu at the Hampstead home of Miss Juanita Francis.



Those smart ladies are undergoing a two weeks officers training course at a W.A.A.F. School of Instruction.

Are they tough? Those two girls are using pick and shovel with such good effect.

The Queen watches A.T.S. at fire drill, using stirrup-pumps.

Potatoes don't make you fat! That is the motto of these excellent "Potato Bars" in Britain.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

August 31, 1941

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